The Middletown Transcript

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A VERY FINE TRIBUTE

The Country Newspaper by William Allen White

INTIMATE STORIES OF LIFE

No finer tribute to the country newspaper has ever been paid than the following. It was written by Wm. Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, for Harper's Magazine. Mr. White's words, in part are:

But the beauty and the joy of our papers and their little worlds is that we who live in the country towns know our own heroes. Who knows Murphy in New York? Only a few. Yet in Emporia we all know Tom O'Connor—and love him. Who knows Morgan in New York? One man in a hundred thousand. Yet in Emporia who does not know George Newman, our banker and merchant prince? Boston people pick up their morning papers and read with shuddering horror of the crimes of their daily villian, yet read without that fine thrill that we have when we hear that Al Ludorphis in jail again in Emporia. For we all know Al. We've ridden on his back a score of times. And we take up our paper with the story of his frailties as readers who begin the narrative of an old friends adventures.

Our papers, our little country papers, seem drab and miserably provincial to strangers, yet we who read them read in their lines the sweet, intimate story of life. And all these touches of nature make us wondrous kind. It is the country newspaper, bringing together daily the threads of the town's life, weaving them into something rich and strange and setting the pattern as it weaves directing the loom and giving the cloth its color by mixing the lives of all people in its color pot—it is this country newspaper that reveals us to ourselves, that keeps our country hearts quick, and our country minds open and our country faith strong.

When the girl at the glove counter marries the boy in the wholesale house the news of their wedding is good for a forty line wedding notice, and the forty lines in the country paper give them self respect. When in due course we know that their baby is a twelve pounder, named Grover or Theodore or Woodrow, we have that neighborly feeling that breeds the real democracy When we read of death in that home we can mourn with them that mourn. When we see them moving upward in the world into a firm and out toward the country club neighborhood we rejoice with them that rejoice. Therefore, men and brethren, when you are riding through this vale of tears upon the California limited and by chance pick up the little country newspaper with its meager telegraph service of 3,000 or 4,000 words or at the best 15,000 or 20,000; when you see its array of countryside items, its interminable local stories, its tiresome editorials on the waterworks, the crops and the city printing, don't throw down the contemptible little rag with the verdict that there is nothing in it. But know this, and know it well: If you could take the clay from your eyes and read the little paper as it is written you would find all of God's beautiful sorrowing, struggling, aspiring world in it, and what you saw would make you touch the little paper with reverent hands.

Small Boy Injured

An unusual accident occurred at the Townsend station of the Delaware railroad Tuesday, about noon, when the express, which leaves Wilmington at 10.44 a. m., making no stop at that place, threw off a mail sack, which struck a boy standing on the platform. Henry Graves, 6-year-old son of Edward Graves, was the victim of the accident The sack caught him on the feet throwing him down. His head came in contact with the pavement. The shock caused a concussion of the brain, and the boy was unconscious for two hours.

The condition of the child is said to be much improved.

No Farmers' Day

The agricultural department of Delaware College, is to again eliminate Farmers' Day from the Commencement Week program. Dean Hayward announces that he will have Farmers' Day some time the latter part of July or the first of August, the same as last year. There is much more of interest to show farmers on the farm, at that season of the year. The college authorities, however, will be pleased for any and all visitors to the college during Commencement Week to visit and inspect the farm, but there will be no special program.

Praying For Rain

Most unusual weather conditions have prevailed throughout California. There has not been a drop of rain since March 22. Last April was the first dry April California has experienced since 1857, a period of fifty-nine years.

To make matters worse, unusually warm weather has prevailed during the last month and there has been frequent north winds, which have dried up the crops.

"Give us rain," is the prayer of the farmers of California, who three months ago were praying for the rain to cease.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

June 4th. Sunday after Ascension.

Divine service: 10.30 Holy Communion and Sermon.

11 45 Sunday School session.

7.30 Evening Prayer.

211 ANNIVERSARY SERVICE

The 211th Anniversary of Old St. Anne's will be held in the Old Church, on Trinity Sunday, the third Sunday in June, the eighteenth. The R. J. J. D. Hall, who is in charge of the Galilee Mission in the City of Philadelphia, will be the morning speaker, and the Rt. Rev. F. J. Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese will make the address in the afternoon.

The Building and Grounds Committee of Old St. Anne's is contemplating renovating the interior of the Church, giving the walls several coats of oil paint, and also re-painting the pews.

An offering for the Coal Fund will be received on Sunday. And should you be absent kindly remember to make your contribution the following Sunday, or send the same to Mr. William G. Lockwood, Treasurer of the Parish.

The Church Pension Fund is being increased daily. The leaflets sent out by the Committee may be had for the asking. They explain the proposed plan whereby the clergy of the Church are to be pensioned at the age of 68, and eligible for a pension at any age in case of disability, and proper provision made for the widows and children of deceased clergy. The Parishes are to be assessed a sum equivalent to about 7 per cent. of the Rector's salary in order to make the Pension scheme effective. But in order to provide for "accrued liabilities", which means the pensioning of the aged and infirm Clegry NOW to be looked after and the present widows and orphans who must be helped, it is necessary to raise Five Million Dollars. Already two and a half million dollars have been raised.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, June 4th, 1916. No morning service will be held on account of the Drawyers Church re-union service.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "The Consecration of Money." Job 27:1-23. Consecration meeting.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, 7.30 o'clock, Prayer meeting.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, will be administered on Sunday morning, June 11th. The Preparatory Service will be held on Friday evening, June 9, and the Session will meet on Sunday morning, at 10.15 o'clock, to receive those desiring to unite with the church.

Bethesda Church Notes

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Jones.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Evening service, preaching by the pastor.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.45 o'clock.

Class meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Jr. League Saturday at 3 P. M.

OBITUARY

MRS. ADELAIDE D. BRISTOW

Mrs. Adelaide D. Bristow, wife of Lindsay Bristow, die d Thursday evening, at her home at Chesapeake City, after an illness of two weeks. She was sixty-three years of age, and is survived by her husband, two brothers and two sisters. The funeral was held Sunday, with interment at Bethel Cemetery.

MRS. SARAH J. HAYES

Mrs. Sarah J. Hayes died of a complication of diseases at her home in Galena, Md., Wednesday, aged 66 years. Mrs. Hayes' leaves five children to mourn her death, who are: Mrs. W. T. Money, Worton Station, Md.; Mrs. W. S. Petticord, Coleman, Md.; Mrs. J. H. Weir, Kennedyville, Md.; Miss Annie F. Hayes, at home, Mr. Lewis Hayes, of Dover, and Mrs. E A. Jones, of Warwick, Md.

Funeral services will be held at her late home tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, with interment in Galena Cemetary.

Marriage "Endowment" Eliminated

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is holding its sessions at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has decided to omit in the marriage ceremony of their ritual "with all my worldly goods I thee endow" While the title to this endowment given at the altar, may not have any standing in court, even if the groom was possessed of the goods, yet there is something of the heroic and generous ring in the words, "With my worldly goods I thee endow" spoken in a church crowded with relatives and friends. It gives the man a substantial and important feeling and the bride's adoration for the magnanimous and manly figure beside her goes up several degrees as she realizes that not only his heart but his purse is all hers. No one would censure the bride if in this happy day she placed an inflated valuation on both the heart and purse, but if she does she will find it out later, and she can remind him of the declaration he made as he placed the ring on her finger, and claim the fair proportion of the endowment.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mr. Alfred Connellee, of Penns Grove, N. J., was home on Sunday.

Mrs. Frank West, of Wilmington, visited friends here this week.

Miss Frances Simmons was a Philadelphia visitor on Wednesday.

Mr. John Voshell spent Decoration Day with his wife in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ella McCleary and son spent Sunday with Mrs. J. F. McCleary.

Miss Agnes Crowley is entertaining Miss Lillian Montgomery, of New Castle.

Miss Emma Ogden, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Miss Marian Daniels.

Mrs. A W. Cochran entertained Mr. J. C. Segelken and Miss Lillian Ginn on Sunday.

Mrs. R. Lewis Truax, of Wilmington, was a visitor at her farm near here this week.

Miss Mary Culver entertained Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, on Decoration day.

Mr. Delbert Gallagher, of Penns-Grove, N. J., spent last Sunday at his home here.

Messrs R. L. Cochran and John D, Gill were West Chester visitors on Wednesday.

Mrs. Albert M. Massey and children, of Wilmington, have been visiting relatives in town.

Mr. Frank Tyson, of Newark, spent Sunday with his aunts, the Misses Beasten, on Cass street.

Misses Melvina and Helen Lewis, of Smyrna, were guests of Miss Mildred Freeman on Tuesday.

Mr. Moody Stevens, of Chester, Pa., visited his brother, Mr. D. W. Stevens and wife, on Tuesday.

Mr. M. B. Burris has returned to his home after spending the past month at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mrs. Ella Ocheltree and brother, Clarence Simmons, visited Mrs. J. F. McCleary Decoration day.

Mr. and Mrs. John Maloney, of Elkton, spent Sunday with his uncle, Mr. John Maloney and family.

Mrs. Warren S. P. Combs has returned from a visit with her mother, Mrs. Reed, at Ellendale, Pa.

Mr. William Preston, of Aberdeen, Md., visited his brother, Mr. H. T. Preston and wife, on Tuesday.

Miss Bertha Jones, of Wilmington, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones, several days this week.

Mrs P. B. Derringer and Miss Eva Derringer, of Plainfield, N. J., are guests of Mrs. D. W. Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Bragdon and daughter, Ann, of Wilmington, spent Tuesday with their parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Ousterhaut, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were recent visitors at the home of Mr. Joseph Biggs.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman Gill, of Philadelphia, visited his brother, Mr. John D. Gill and family on Sunday.

Miss Esther Hall, of Principio Furnace, was the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. M. A. Hall, part of this week.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds has been spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. D. P. Barnard, in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ward and family, of Wilmington, are guests of Rev. and Mrs. John W. Jones, at the Parsonage.

Mrs. Marcellus Jones has returned to her home in Wyncote, Pa., after a week's visit with Mrs J. R. Hoffecker.

Mrs. Joseph H. Mendinhall, of Wilmington, was an over Sunday visitor with her father, Mr. Charles P. Cochran.

Mr. Norman P. Crouch, Mr. George Smith and Mr. Harry S. Beasten, of Wilmington, were Sunday visitors in town.

Mr. and Mrs. George Janvier are expecting Mrs. John H. Brown, Sr., of Canton, Pa., to spend Sunday with them.

Mrs. C. S. Green and Mrs. H. A. Pool have returned from New York, where they attended the National Federation of Clubs.

Mr. Charles W. Jones, Jr, and two children, of Wilmington, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Jones, Sr.

Miss Eliza R. Hurn has returned to her home after spending several months at the Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan M. Cochran entertained over Decoration Day, Misses Mildred Ginn and Genevieve Dix, of Greensboro, Md.

Mrs. Walter Schriver and daughter, Elizabeth, of Boothwyn, Pa., spent several days this week with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lockwood.

Miss Eugenia Beasten has been spending part of the week in Reading, Pa. Miss Beasten, with the other agents and the directors of the company from Delaware, with their wives, have been guests of the Reading Mutual Fire Insurance Company on their Annual outing.

OLD DRAWYERS ANNIVERSARY

Old Drawyers Church near Odessa, will celebrate its 208 anniversary tomorrow. The Rev. Leighton Eckard, D, D , of Philadelphia, will preach the sermon in the morning and the Hon. Levin Irving Handy will make the address of the afternoon.

Rev. E. A McLaury, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Odessa, will have charge of the services and the choir of Odessa church, will furnish music, assisted as unual, by Mrs. Warden Humphrey, of Wilmington, a daughter of the late James J. Janvier, who was an elder in the old church.

Since 1895, when the society known as the "Friends of Old Drawyers" was organized, these annual re-unions have been held and much pleasure derived from them. The church and grounds are kept in first class order, and the historic spot is a joy to the "Friends". The officers of the Society are: President, D. W. Corbit, Odessa; vice-president, Thomas J. Craven, Salem, N. J.; secretary, Miss S. Cornelia Bowman, Wilmington; treasurer, George Janvier, Middletown. The Trustees of the church are: Thomas J. Craven, Salem, N. J.; William G. Janvier, St. Georges; Clarence E. Pool, Isaac Janvier Woods, McDonough; Howard A. Pool, Middletown; Miss Frances Garrett, Mrs. Bessie Mills Moore, Miss Barbara Vandegrift of Wilmington.

A business meeting of the "Friends" will be held during the noon recess when officers will be elected for the coming year and plans made for the year's work.

LICENSES DUE IN JUNE

Clerk of the Peace for New Castle County, Harry A. Brown, calls attention to the fact that all State Licenses, excepting liquor licenses are due in June. To all licenses not paid in June, 5 per centum will be added, to all licenses not paid in July an additional penalty of 10 per centum will be added and to all licenses not paid in August a further additional penalty of 10 per centum will be added, making a penalty of 25 per centum on licenses paid after August, in addition any person or persons conducting a business after August of each year without a license is liable to be indicted by the grand jury at the ensuing term of court.

All manufacturers are required to make a statement of the gross receipts of their business for the year next preceeding and all merchants a statement of their purchases for the same period, both of which shall be under oath.

The penalty for making a false statement is a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, be imprisoned not more than three years or both.

The last legislature gave to the Collector of State Revenue the right to investigate and examine the books and stock of any person who has made the statement required, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and accuracy of such statement

Any person refusing to permit such examination shall be guilty of a misdeamor and on conviction shall be fined $500 or imprisoned or both.

The manufacturer's tax is $5.50 plus 20c per thousand on the gross receipts.

The merchant's tax is $5.50 plus $1 per thousand on the gross purchases.

Doctors Adopt Uniform Tariff

Owing to the advance in prices of drugs, and high cost of transportation, and living, the Doctors of this community as of other communities, held a meeting, and decided they were compelled to make the following schedule prices which went into effect June 1st, 1916.

Office calls, $1.00.

Town calls, $1.50.

Out of town calls up to four miles $2.00.

Out of town calls beyond four-mile limit 25 cents per mile will be added to the $2.00 fee.

Obstetric cases $15.00 within four mile limit, 25c will also be added to each extra mile.

Night calls are considered from 8 P. M. to 7 A. M., and all night calls will be double the amount of day calls.

Signed by

The Committee.

HATCHERY FISH PROVIDED

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives has incorporated Representative Thomas W. Miller's bill providing for a fish hatchery and fish cultural station at the headwaters of Delaware Bay in a general omnibus bill which has been introduced and will soon be reported by that committee.

This bill carries a total appropriation of $900,000 for fish cultural stations in a number of states along the Atlantic seaboard. One of the provisions of the general bill is that the states wherein the stations are authorized shall legislative action accord the United States Commissioner of Fisheries the right to conduct fish hatching and fish culture and all operations in connection therewith in any manner and at any time that they may consider necessary, the various laws of the states to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill will soon be placed upon the Calendar but after it passes the House it may not be reached in the Senate until next session which will give the next session of the Delaware General Assembly ample opportunity to provide reciprocal legislation.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Parasol time.

Wheat is heading.

Foretastes of summer.

Epidemic—Spring fever.

Strawberry shortcake next.

Early peas are looking fine.

Scarlet clover being harvested.

Mosquitoes have come to visit the people.

Smyrna is having Sunday train service and the branch road meets all regular trains at Clayton.

Hon. Josiah Marvel, will address the graduating class of the Middletown High School, on Friday evening, June 16th.

After June first, the hours at the public library will be: Tuesdays, 7 to 8.30; Fridays, 7 to 8.30; Saturdays, 3 to 5 P. M.

The rose—the queen of summer flowers—is here again, brightening yards and trellises with bloom and fragrance.

Evans E. Hemphill, of Delaware City, has been placed on the retired list after having been in the service of the P. W. & B. R. R. 52 years as engineer.

Miss Charlotte Peverley entertained a few friends at cards last week. Mrs. D. W. Lewis won the first prize and Miss Josephine Cochran the second.

Unclaimed Letters.—The following list of letters remain unclaimed in the post-office for the week ending May 25th, 1916: Miss Carrie Lloyd, Nelson Alfree.

The commencement exercises of the Chesapeake City High School will be held on Monday evening, June 5. The address will be delivered by Hon. David L. Lewis.

E. H Beck, real estate broker, has sold the farm belonging to William G. Jones, containing 200 acres, located near Cecilton, Md., to Lambert W. Davis for $10,500.00.

The ladies of Warwick M. P. Church will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival in the P. O. S. of A. Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 7th. Come and enjoy a pleasant evening.

With the roof of Smyrna's new Federal building nearing completion work is progressing faster and with no apparent delays in sight, the building work should be hastened along.

The strawberry crop for 1916 will be larger than that of last season because of the increased acreage set out, and should the weather be favorable, possibly a record crop will be grown.

An excursion boat from Philadelphia, with 1000 persons on board, grounded in the Delaware River off Port Penn, Sunday, and stuck fast in the mud for several hours, but was finally floated without damage.

During the severe thunder storm of last Thursday afternoon two valuable horses were struck by lightning and instantly killed on the Colonel J. Lynch farm, near Mt Pleasant, now belonging to Miss Annie and Miss Lavinia Lynch.

At a special meeting of the Citizens' Hose Company, of Smyrna, held on Tuesday evening, May 23, an order was placed with the American LaFrance Fire Engine Company, of Elmira, N. Y., for one of their new type 12 triple combination chemical and pumping motor engines.

A dance will be held at Augustine Park, Thursday night, June 8th, 1916, for the benefit of the Port Penn Athletic Association. Oglesby's Orchestra will furnish music. The dance pavilion has been rebuilt, and enlarged, making it the largest and finest dancing floor in Delaware. Admission—Gentlemen 50c, Ladies free.

L. L. Maloney, treasurer of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Wilmington, residing in Townsend, entertained a week-end house party at his summer home at Noxentown. About thirty friends from Wilmington were present. The time was spent in fishing, swimming and crabbing, another week-end party will be given starting July 3 and lasting until the 6th.

Word has been received in Delaware City, that the One Hundred and Twelfth Company which left there recently for the Mexican border, has been assigned to duty at Del Rio, Texas, about 120 miles from Fort Sam Houston, and near the international boundary line. First Lieutenant P. S. Gage, who left with the company, is now ill in the Base Hospital, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Memorial Day was observed at Fort duPont, Fort Delaware and Fort Mott, with no duty except the necessary guard, A salute was fired at noon, following which the flag which had been at half-mast was raised to the top of the flag pole. A firing squad from Fort duPont, under Sergeant Harry M. Clay, went to the St. Georges cemetery, where they fired volleys over the graves of a soldier who served in the Revolutionary under General Washington, in the War of 1812 and the Civil War and of officers who died at Fort duPont about twelve years ago.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Betterment of public school conditions is to be undertaken for the entire State. To effect these betterments laws will be proposed for enactment by the next legislature. To secure the passage of these laws there will be required the interest and support of our citizens and tax-payers. To inform the public definitely about these proposals, to make clear just what is to be asked for and to show just what changes are contemplated, is the purpose of this series of newspaper articles. Later these newspaper articles are to be gathered up into circulars or bulletins and sent to Parent-Teacher Associations, to Granges, to the Women's Clubs, and to every other forum that affords chance for free and open discussion of these problems.

Whatever opinion and sentiment can be aroused in this way it is expected will be manifested and expressed by discussion, by joint resolutions and by newspaper contributions. If any large force of sentiment be thus developed, it will readily be united into an intelligent and substantial demand for the improvements advocated. The existence of such a demand, and its expression in unmistakable ways, will be sure to secure a respectful hearing and a considerable recognition by the legislators.

The study of school conditions for a number of years has supplied information upon which certain proposals for new laws are based. With this knowledge of conditions the State Board has combined good intent when framing the proposals. The full confidence and interest of every citizen of the state is earnestly requested for this effort. To these proposals of the State Board of Education it is desired to join the best thought of other equally alert, interested and devoted citizens. The separate proposals as chosen by the Board, will be submitted to the public for consideration, for criticism, for discussion and for additional suggestions. It is now, when changes are to be made, that the Board wishes to receive helpful proposals and constructive suggestions. Some excellent suggestions have already been received, and more are cordially invited.

One at a time, in short newspaper articles, the proposals will be stated and explained. Following the appearance of each proposal in the papers, questions and discussion will surely be welcomed by the newspapers. Following the appearance of the proposals in the papers they will be sent to educational organizations for reading and discussion in open meetings. Thus the Board's educational program should be fully known and appreciated throughout the state. Thus opinion can be intelligent and decided. Thus legislators may be precisely informed as to the wishes of their constituents. Thus will our school legislation be "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

CHARLES A. WAGNER,
Secretary of State Board of Education.

Little Folks beautifully fitted out every way for "Children's Day" at Fogel & Burstans.

Meeting of Missionary Societies

The regular business meeting of the Woman's Foreign and Home Missionary societies of Bethesda M. E. Church was held at the home of Mrs. J. E. Ginn on Monday evening. Routine business of each society was transacted. The election of officers for the Home auxiliary resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Jesse L. Shepherd; 1st vice-president, Mrs. E. G. Allee; 2d vice-president, Miss Mary Merritt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. E. Walls; recording secretary, Mrs. J. J. Northrup; treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Burris. Mrs. Ginn served ice cream, strawberries and cake, which were thoroughly enjoyed. This is the last meeting of said societies until September.

APPLE CROP HURT

Apple growers throughout Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, composing the Delaware and Maryland Peninsula, are much concerned over practically the total destruction of their early apple crop, mainly the Yellow Transparent variety, caused by the scab or fire blight, which has affected many of the orchards, both large and small. The cool weather of the past several weeks has been most favorable to the disease, and for this reason apple growers contend that they have much to fear for their early apple crop.

F. M. Soper, of Magnolia, well-known as the Delaware "Apple King," reports that his Yellow Transparent apple crop will practically be a total failure and loss, with probabilities that the disease may extend to other earlier varieties.

Dr. W. S. Maxwell, of Still Pond, Md., another large apple grower of the Eastern Shore, reports his Yellow Tranparents badly damaged, with less than half a crop, possible less than a quarter of a crop.

Farmers and fruit growers, however, claim that the cool weather has not affected wheat or other early vegetables and fruits, the only complaint being a set-back to the yields. Strawberries, while plentiful, will be at least two weeks later in Delaware this year than in former years. The same will be true of other berries and vegetables.

AUTO CRASH FATAL

William H. Shea, of Wilmington, Was Instantly Killed

SEVEN OTHERS BADLY INJUED

One man was almost instantly killed and three men, two women and two boys were more or less seriously injured at Mt. Pleasant late Sunday afternoon in one of the worst automobile wrecks ever seen in this section of Delaware, William H. Shea, aged 50, of No 1003 West Ninth street, Wilmington, a clothing salesman, was the person who lost his life. Mrs. Shea was bruised and cut, and suffered severely from shock; Mrs. Charles L. Story, of No. 1005 West Ninth street, Wilmington, a guest of the Sheas, was severely bruised, and George Schaffer, Shea's chauffeur, sustained internal injuries.

In the other car, operated by William Keough, a Delaware City hotel man, were Charles Schaffer, foreman of carpenters for the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal; his two young sons, Frank and Charles, Jr., and Charles O'Neal, all of Delaware City. The elder Schaffer sustained a broken collar-bone and serious scalp wounds; O'Neal, a fractured left arm, and the Schaffer boys, numerous cuts and bruises.

STRUCK AMIDSHIPS

The Delaware City car, a small Ford, was swerved to the right up the State road, along which the Wilmington car was traveling, but the collision could not be avoided. The Ford struck the Studebaker flatly on the side, at a point where Mr. Shea was sitting. The heavy crash sent the Studebaker rolling over until it finally landed bottom side up, with all the occupants pinned beneath.

The Ford rebounded from the impact and then went off at an angle and rolled over in the road. It also lit bottom side up, although all its occupants were thrown clear of the wreckage and were not seriously injured.

PIERCED BY MUD GUARD ROD

A rod on the mud guard of his car pierced Shea's back and came out through the chest. His skull was crushed and every bone in his body was broken when the car fell on him. He still was living when taken from under the wreckage, but died in a few minutes. Drs. Beal and Lewes were called from Middletown, Dr. Cann from Glasgow and Drs. Ellis and Biddle from Delaware City. They attended the injured at the home of Richard Moore, to which place they were carried. Later all were taken to their homes, the Delaware City residents in the care of Dr. Biddle and the Wilmingtonians by W. Harman Reynolds, of Townsend.

Shea was head salesman for James T. Mullen & Son, of Wilmington. His party was going north from Middletown while the other party was going west from Delaware City when the two machines met at the crossroads.

BASE BALL NOTES

DEL. HARD FIBRE, 0; MIDDLETOWN, 6.

Delaware Hard Fibre, of Wilmington, went down to defeat at Academy Park, on Saturday afternoon last by the home team, the score being 6 to 0. The visitors had a strong team, and they put up a determined battle, but Middletown got on to Hawke's curves and walloped him, making one three base hit, two two baggers and a single in the seventh inning after two men were out. The Wilmington team only secured four hits off Culver while the winners got twelve.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Middletown A. A...1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 x—6
Del. Hard F.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Umpires—Pennington and Moore.

PENLYN HALL, 7; MIDDLETOWN, 1.

Decoration Day was a "hoo-doo" for the Middletown boys, two games being scheduled with the Penlyn Hall Club, of Wilmington. It was a sorry spectacle of good base-ball the home team put up, costly errors being responsible for six of the seven runs scored by the visitors, and the locals went down to their first defeat by the score of 7 to 1. The visitors had a strong combination of players, but had the locals put up their usual good ball, the result would have been quite different. One game lost, however, in the six contests played is not a bad record, and when the Hall boys come again on the 10th there will be a different tale to tell, in all probability. Culver and Jolls were scheduled to pitch one-half of each game, but rain stopped the second after the visitors had been blanked in three sessions, the locals putting one man over in the first inning. Score by innings:

Penlyn Hall.....0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 2—7
Middletown.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Umpires—Pennington and Moore.

BATTING AVERAGE

	AB	H	AVE
I. Gibbs	22	7	.318
Walker	26	8	.307
Segelken	23	7	.304
Vinyard	22	6	.273
Ellison	19	5	.263
Gallagher	20	5	.250
Culver	14	3	.214
Jones	25	3	.120
B. Gibbs	19	2	.105

FIELDING AVERAGE

	C	E	AVE
Vinyard	4	0	1.000
Ellison	8	0	1.000
Gallagher	8	0	1.000
Segelken	62	1	.984
Walker	27	1	.963
I. Gibbs	73	5	.932
Culver	20	2	.900
Jones	24	3	.875
B. Gibbs	23	3	.870

HOME

A NOVEL

BY GEORGE AGNEW CHAMBERLAIN

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SYNOPSIS.

—14—

Alan Wayne is sent away from Red Hill, his home, by his uncle, J. Y., as a moral failure. Clem drinks Alan's health on his birthday. Judge Healy defends Alan in his business with his employers. Alan and Alix, Gerry's wife, start a flirtation. Gerry, as he thinks, sees Alix and Alan eloping, drops everything, and goes to Pernambuco. Alix leaves Alan on the train and goes home. Gerry leaves Pernambuco and goes to Piranhas. On a canoe trip he meets a native girl. The judge fails to trace Gerry. A baby is born to Alix. The native girl takes Gerry to the ruined plantation she is mistress of. Gerry marries her. At Maple house Collingeford tells how he met Alan—"Ten Per Cent Wayne"—building a bridge in Africa. Gerry begins to improve Margarita's plantation and builds an irrigating ditch. A baby comes to Margarita. Collingeford meets Alix in the city and finds her changed. Alan meets Alix, J. Y., and Clem, grown to beautiful womanhood, in the city and realizes that he has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Kemp and Gerry become friends. They visit Lieber, and the three exiles are drawn together by a common tie. Lieber tells his story. In South America Alan gets the fever and his foreman sends him to Lieber's. Alan tells Gerry the truth about Alix and Gerry tells him of Margarita and the baby. Alan wonders and is disgusted. A flood carries away Margarita and her baby, despite Gerry's attempt at rescue. Fever follows Gerry's exposure. He sends a note to Alix by Alan, who forwards the note to Alix when he arrives in New York. Alan goes on to Red Hill.

Here Alan has an opportunity to spoil all of Gerry and Alix' future life by telling just a little about Margarita and the boy back in South America. Men and women frequently do such things in mere human perversity. Should he answer Alix truthfully or should he lie like a gentleman and save the day for Gerry?

CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

Alan's eyes gleamed with amusement at the rippling words. Alix was certainly well. Then suddenly she collapsed in a chair. "Three years!" she gasped. Her hands went up to hold her head and she began to cry in a way Alan had never heard a woman cry before. The gasping sobs racked his nerves. He felt as though the sobs were tearing their way up from his own breast. He gripped the arms of the chair in which he sat. His body telephoned to his brain that he was going to faint and at such astounding news Ten Percent Wayne woke up and took charge. "Alix!" the word snapped out like the crack of a whip. "You stop crying or I'll slap you, and when I slap I slap hard."

Alix choked, swallowed and looked at him, outraged and unbelieving. Alan's eyes were blazing. "You listen to me," he commanded, "listen to every word I say. You've gone through a lot in three years, but just fasten your mind on to this: so has Gerry. That note is colorless because Gerry made it colorless. It doesn't tell anything, because Gerry isn't a coward and because there are things he must tell you face to face to get your answer clear in his own mind. I'm making you curious with every word. All right, be curious. But you can be sure of one thing; if Gerry had wanted me to tell you his story he'd have asked me to, but he didn't. He didn't even ask me not to. He was standing in deep waters, but he had his head and shoulders out. He wasn't asking for my or anybody else's hand to help him up the bank. He didn't ask me not to meddle because he knew I was man enough to see where he stood without words. He trusted me." Alan's voice trailed off weakly. He closed his eyes.

"But, Alan," said Alix, "I must know something. Is he well? Is he—"

Alan held up his hand. "Just one thing and then I'm going to sleep. I never thought the old Rock would ever loom so big."

Alix watched him doze off. She felt strangely comforted by the crumb he had tossed her. She went back in her mind to a dinner of long ago, when she had defended Gerry's placid weight against Alan. She sat on for half an hour, busy with varying thoughts. She looked curiously around Alan's sitting room. How strange that she should be here and yet how natural. How safe she felt. She wondered if it was all because of the defenses she had raised up in herself or whether any woman would feel safe with the new and weakened Alan. She slipped out without waking him and sent a cable to Pernambuco. By night she had an answer. Gerry had not yet sailed!

Days passed. She went out only for exercise. Her mind was busy with wondering. The judge called regularly. He had put off going to Red Hill. He wanted Alix to feel that a friend was at hand and, besides, he had Alan on his hands. Alan was worrying him in a new way. Something had gone out of him. Sometimes he seemed to the judge a mere shell—a blown egg, robbed of the seed of life. The judge talked of him often to Alix, but she could not fasten her mind on Alan. "Take him to the Hill," was her listless advice.

"I've tried," said the judge, "and he says he's not ready—not strong enough. I told him that's what he ought to go for—to get strong—and he said a funny thing. 'There's a kind of strength we must generate or borrow. I didn't borrow, so now I'm generating. It takes time.' And then he dropped off to sleep. Before, he used to run you through with his tongue when he wanted to stop conversation. Now he just goes to sleep. It's just as effective and almost as original."

One afternoon the judge came in with a smile on his face. "Alan is better," he announced.

"Isn't he better every day?" asked Alix.

"Not like this," said the judge. "You know Fleureur? Of course you don't. You wouldn't. Can't imagine how he ever got into the club, but he did. Well, it's a long time since Mr. Fleureur has been asked to cut in at bridge at the club or anywhere else. Yesterday he came in and saw Alan for the first time since his return. 'Hallo, Wayne,' he said, 'back again and doing the heavy swell as ever, only not quite so heavy inside the clothes now, eh?' Alan is getting touchy over being a weakling. That's a good sign, too, by the way. He looked sideways out of his sleepy eyes at Fleureur and you bet everybody listened." The judge paused at thus forgetting himself; then he went on: "Alan said, 'Do clothes matter such a lot? Somehow it seems to me it doesn't make any difference how much a man waxes his mustache as long as he doesn't wax his finger nails.'"

Alix' face lit up. "Oh, that is Alan." The judge's eyes twinkled. "Yes," he said, "and then Alan went off to sleep like a shot and Fleureur remembered an engagement. The whole club's cheered up. The club didn't know what was the matter with itself, but it knows now. It was missing Alan after he had come back."

Alan had written to Mrs. J. Y. that he was planning to motor from town to Red Hill. Clem, as Mrs. J. Y.'s deputy, had answered his letter, promising him a warm and long welcome at Maple House. She gave him a waybill. "It's the simplest way-bill in the world," she wrote, "out of town and along the sound till you come to the river, then up the valley till the bald top of East mountain signals you from the left. Climb the mountain, and from there the old church will lead you home."

"The old church will lead you home." Alan repeated to himself as he let his relaxed body lounge across the tonneau and trusted to cushions and springs to take up the bumps. His thoughts raced ahead of him to Red Hill. In memory he plodded over dusty roads and through mossy lanes, swam, fished and loafed, wept and laughed. He was going back to the cradle of all his emotions.

The wind and the motion of the car made him sleepy. He dozed. He awoke to see East mountain looming in the distance. Steadily the car drew into its lee. Alan sighted a climbing road and called directions to the driver. From the bare top of the mountain he made out the old church, a white speck on a far-away hill. He stood up and traced the course they were to follow. He was filled with a strange excitement. "Never mind the bumps—open her up," he ordered, and sat down and closed his eyes.

Long lane was as cool as memory and as balmy with the twining odors of birch and sassafras and laurel as childhood's recollection. Alan drew a long, full breath and then the car ran out on to the top of Red Hill, swerved to the right and turned in under the low-hanging limbs of the maples.

It was early afternoon. The old homestead was very still. As the car drew up at the curb a girl rose from a deep chair on the veranda and stepped forward. Alan caught his breath and stared. He felt himself a little boy. Nance, a mere rosebud of a girl, stood before him and smiled at his bewildered face. "You're Uncle Alan, aren't you?" The soft voice sustained illusion, but the words brought him to himself—made him feel suddenly older by a generation. Then he smiled back at her and chaffed, "You have been busy since I saw you last. Have I the honor of presenting myself to Miss Sterling?"

"The same," replied the girl, laughing, "and your niece."

"Come. That's enough. Don't rub it in. Besides, you're only niece by courtesy. By the family tree we're cousins."

"All right. I'll be a cousin to you if you like it better," remarked Nance, junior, demurely.

Alan had sprung out. He caught her hands and kissed her. Her fresh mouth brushed his cheek.

"Yes, I like it better," he said. "It's some fun kissing a cousin."

Nance, junior, snatched away her hands and dashed into the house. "Mother, Clem, he's here. Unc—Cousin Alan's come."

From upstairs came a sullen but feeble roar, as though a bull had bellowed and only echo had come forth. From a hammock under the trees J. Y. tumbled his stiffening limbs and with a quick shake of his broad shoulders strode across the lawn. There was a patter of women's feet. Clem burst out of the house, caught both of Alan's hands and shook them. Her lips opened but she said nothing. Her eyes and her heart were full of welcome. Alan felt them speaking for her. Then came Mrs. J. Y. and J. Y. and Nance, the mother of four. There arose a babel of hearty greetings, but through them all could be heard the rumble of the echolike bellowing.

"Ssh!" said Alan, holding up his hand. "What's that noise?"

Clem laughed. "It's the captain," she said. "Listen."

In the silence the rumbling became vociferation. "Bring him up here. Bring him up here, dammit."

"You'd better go quickly," remarked Nance, junior. "He's begun to swear and mother doesn't like us to hear it."

Alan hurried into the house and up to the captain's room. The grown-ups followed but stopped below and waited. Nance, junior, remained to direct the chauffeur to the barn.

"Excuse me, miss," said that worthy, "but Mr. Wayne hasn't had a bite to eat since seven this morning. You might not think to ask him, you see, so I thought I'd tell you."

"I see," replied the young lady, and added with ready wit and a smile, "just find the kitchen and tell the cook."

Alan found the captain propped on many pillows. His bulging eyes had the same old glare, his close-cropped hair still made an effort, though feeble, to insurgency, but his corpulence was gone. He had collapsed at last and was bedridden after a severe stroke. "Huh!" was his greeting.

Alan sat down beside the bed. "How do you do, sir?"

"Do? I do all right. It's the liquor in this country that's gone off, sir. Corked whisky. That's all that's left. I'll show you, Alan." And he roared, after a preliminary puff, "Two whiskies."

Mrs. Wayne appeared. "Now, captain," she said softly. "What's this?

"My Boy, You Have Been Far Away."

Two at a time? You're getting better."

The captain subsided. "One for Alan," he grunted.

The drinks came. Alan welcomed his. He was tired and faint after the long journey. The captain gazed on his own glass defiantly but ordered the maid to set it on the table at his side. Alan waited long for him to take it up, and then he saw that the captain had fallen asleep. Alan sipped his drink. The captain was right, it was flavorless. But Alan remembered that he had thrown away his last cigarette for the same reason. He sighed.

In spite of the judge, Alix was feeling very lonely, abandoned, unloved. She sat on the little veranda at the back of the town house and daydreamed. Across her knee lay the morning paper. A word caught her eye. Elenic. Half unconsciously she read: "Among the arrivals by the Elenic . . . Hon. Percy Collingeford."

Collingeford! She started to her feet and then with what seemed a perceptible click her mind repeated, "Elenic." She sat down again. The hand that held the paper was trembling. She sat for a long time looking at her hand. The telephone bell rang, but she did not hear it. Old John came and stood beside her.

"Mr. Collingeford telephones to know if you are in town."

A frightened gleam showed in Alix' eyes. It passed and a flame of color came into her pale cheeks. "Yes," she said, "I am at home. Tell him I will see him at any time today."

Collingeford lost no time. When he arrived Alix was still sitting on the veranda. She received him there. He came upon her with a rush—like a fresh breeze. "What luck!" he cried. "Really in town on a hot summer's day?

Which is it? Frocks or the dentist?"

Alix rose and held out her hand. A faint smile came to her face, lingered a moment and passed. "I am glad you have come," she said, and then paused. Her eyes wavered. Was she glad he had come?

Collingeford caught her mood. "Just what do you mean by that?" he asked gravely.

Alix' eyes came back to his face. "I—I don't know," she stammered.

They sat down. Collingeford dropped his hat and stick and leaned forward. A dull color burned in his cheeks. "Alix," he said, "has—has anything happened?"

"No," said Alix, "not what you mean. Gerry is alive. He has written. He says he is coming back—some time."

Collingeford sprang to his feet, his eyes flashing.

"Some time! Did he really write that? Some time?"

There was a petulant look about Alix' mouth that belonged to an Alix of long ago. She tried to shake it off with her mood. "No," she said dully, after a pause. "He didn't write just that but it amounts to the same thing. He wrote but he has not come."

Collingeford paced up and down the little veranda, his arms crossed and one hand pulling nervously at his mustache. He came to a stop before Alix and stood looking down at her, his eyes eager but questioning. "Well?" he said.

Alix made a little gesture of despair with her two hands. "I—I don't know," she repeated. Then, quite quietly, she began to cry.

Collingeford caught her hands and drew her to her feet. He put his arms around her. She laid her head against his shoulder and sobbed. Collingeford's heart was beating furiously. His arms trembled. He longed to strain her to him, but he only held her firmly and patted her back. Some instinct told him that this was not the moment of possession.

When Alix could talk he knew that his instinct was true. "Oh," she said, "what a little beast I am! Unfair to you, unfair to myself."

She disengaged herself and sat down. With a tiny square of cambric she dabbed at her eyes.

"Here," said Collingeford, and held out a big, fresh handkerchief.

Alix took it and used it solemnly. Then its bulk struck a sudden note of humor. She laughed and Collingeford smiled. As he gave back the handkerchief she pressed Collingeford's hand. "I have been a little beast."

"No," said Collingeford gravely, "you have been unspeakably lovable."

"It would have been that if I loved you. But I don't. That's why I've been a beast. To make you think—"

Collingeford interrupted her. "You made me think nothing. Somehow I knew. I knew it was just loneliness running over from a full heart."

Alix nodded. "How wonderful of you to understand," she said. "Lonely. Yes. I've been terribly lonely. Never before so lonely."

"You shall not be lonely any more," said Collingeford. "Every day I'll come and talk to you, take you out—anything. I'm yours."

Alix shook her head from side to side. Her eyes refused him.

"Alix," cried Collingeford, hurt, "don't you want me even for a friend?"

"Don't mistake what I'm going to say, will you?" said Alix.

Collingeford shook his head.

"Gerry is coming back," went on Alix, "but—I don't know what he is bringing back. Perhaps it is something he can't share with me; perhaps it is something I do not want. When you went away I had only faith; now I have only doubt. Such a big doubt. That's why I said to you, 'I don't know.' And while I don't know I will not have you even for a friend." Alix flushed and fixed her eyes on Collingeford's face. "Do you understand?"

Collingeford's eyes were glowing. "Yes," he said, "I think I do. You mean that perhaps—later on—you will send for me."

"Perhaps—only perhaps," whispered Alix.

Collingeford picked up his hat and stick. He took Alix' hand and held it long. She would not look up. He stooped and kissed her fingers.

"I shall be waiting," he said.

CHAPTER XXVIII

The peripatetic, pathogenic agent of malarial fever possesses the prime attribute of a bad penny—it comes back. Alan had often fatted himself to receive the prodigal, and he was not now at a loss to account for the sudden lassitude, the deadened palate and the truant sense of smell that had come upon him. He turned to Mrs. J. Y. "I'm afraid I'll have to lie down. I hate to be a nuisance, but I've got a touch of fever." To the initiated "a touch of fever" means anything from a slight indisposition to a knockout blow delivered below the belt. It is the sole phrase of confession recognized by the malarial cult. Happily for Alan, the expression on this occasion was no euphemism. He was suffering from a touch of fever, and nothing more, brought on by too continued exertion. He was shown to his room, his old room with its old-fashioned, many-paned windows, its enormous closet and, under recent coatings of white enamel paint, the many marks with which in boyhood he and his forbears had branded the ancient woodwork.

A flutter and then a sigh of disappointment went through Maple House at Alan's immediate eclipse. The children foresaw an order for silence or a veto on the afternoon's excursion to the lake. J. Y. became restless and wandered noiselessly about from room to room. Clem sat in the great window and dreamed and listened for Alan's bell. She would not go to the lake. The children were solemnly grave and then giggling by fits and starts.

The Eltons had come back from abroad. From Elm House Cousin Frances Elton, commonly known as Tom, short for tomboy, came racing across the lawn waving towel and bathing clothes and in a high treble giving a creditable imitation of an Indian warwhoop. At Tom's cry the children stampeded on to the veranda with sibilant cries of, "Sshsh!" Mrs. J. Y. looked at Nance and Nance smiled resignedly. They put away their work, ordered the wagonette and the colts—colts no longer, alas, save in name—and departed with a wagonload of suppressed youth. From Long lane floated back peals of young laughter, breaking bounds as the overhanging trees hid the hill from view.

Clem sat on the vast window seat and toyed with a book. J. Y. came and dropped down beside her. "Well, Clem, he's come back."

Clem nodded. "Are you sure he doesn't want anything, Uncle John? He hasn't had a thing to eat since seven o'clock this morning."

Alan's bell tinkled. Clem started to her feet and then sat down again. "You'd better go." But when J. Y. strode off she followed.

"Why is the house so quiet? Is it on account of the captain?" asked Alan.

"Bless you, no. The captain sleeps for a week at a time. The children have gone over to the lake."

"I just wanted to tell you that I like their noises—they're new. There's nothing really the matter with me except that I've got to take things in turn, and lying still and sweating comes first. After that, perhaps tomorrow, I'm going to eat. The penultimate act on my list is a cigarette and the ultimate is to get up in the old belfry and yell." He turned over and sank his head into the pillows.

"All right, my boy," said J. Y., smiling. "There's only Clem and myself here and we'll go and try to make noises like the children." He came out of the door in time to catch sight of Clem's skirt as it whisked around the corner of the hall. He followed and found her already seated at the piano. Her fingers wandered over the keys and then her soft, full voice broke out in one old song after another. She was happy because she felt that singing she was with Alan.

Alan stirred in his bed and listened. He determined that tomorrow he must be well. Robbed of this afternoon, he was being robbed of half of life. He cursed the fever and then, as he felt how near Clem's voice brought her to him, he blessed it.

At night when all the rest of the household had gone to bed, J. Y. softly opened Alan's door and looked in. Alan was awake and nodded. J. Y. came in and pottered about the room. He rolled a bit of paper into an ampler shade and further veiled the night lamp. The lines in J. Y.'s rugged face were softened to lines of sweetness. He asked if there were nothing he could do and then turned to leave the room. With his hand on the door, he paused and smiled down on Alan. "My boy, you have been far, far away."

"Far away," replied Alan drowsily, "but I have come back."

The bracing air of Red Hill and a long night's sleep enabled Alan to keep his word with himself. He was up and out on the day following his arrival, but he still felt delightfully lazy and pitifully weak. Clem took charge of him. First she tried to settle him in a hammock with many pillows, but Alan shrank from the hammock. They spread rugs instead in a nook under the trees, and Alan stretched himself out amid a riot of many-colored cushions, while Clem sat close by in a low rocking chair and talked and read and talked.

Talking or reading, Clem was a source of unvarying delight to Alan. Was it possible that one could live twenty years in an old world, rub elbows with life for twenty years, and remain so fresh, so untainted? His own life rose up before him and mocked at him. Was it possible that one could live thirty years in this same world and be so old? He shrugged a shoulder petulantly. He would not think—he refused to think while he was so weak.

When Clem talked, it was like a child dreaming aloud; when she was silent one felt the presence of womanhood, wise with the unconscious accumulations of generations and unabashed. When Clem talked Alan was at ease, but when she was silent he was moved—troubled. A scarred man may play with a child and no harm to either. He can detach himself from his past as from the child and at a safe moral distance turn to watch its unconscious gambols. But with a woman it is different. Womanhood is a force; its mission to embrace, to sacrifice. It is unreasoning. Like fundamental man it demands a god and worships the god that comes to its need. Alan felt this force hovering in Clem's silences and was troubled.

Remembering his past indiscretions and Don Juan affairs, do you believe that Alan will have the temerity to confess all of them frankly to Clem and ask her to marry him? Would a good woman accept such a man?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Rainfall in United States.

The rain which falls on the United States every year equals in amount the water in the Mississippi river.

INVENTOR OF CHEWING GUM

John Colgan of Louisville, Recently Deceased, Was the Pioneer of the Business in America.

The death a short time ago at his home in Louisville, Ky., of John Colgan brings to mind the fact that he was the pioneer chewing gum manufacturer in the United States. His business career in many ways was a remarkable one, the Richmond Virginian observes. When but nineteen years of age he began business in a small drug store in his home city. In the use of balsam in the preparation of cough sirups he conceived the idea of sweetening and rolling the tolu into sticks, which he gave freely to his friends and customers. A few years later he was told by a traveling salesman of a large quantity or chicle, which had been imported by a druggist in New Orleans for experimental purposes, in the hope that it might be used as a substitute for rubber. When this was found impossible, the chicle was offered for sale, and Mr. Colgan purchased the entire lot, hoping it could be used for chewing gum.

As a result of his mixture of the balsam tolu with the chicle, the first chewing gum, as we now have it, was produced. The demand for this new gum was so great that the supply of chicle was soon exhausted and supplies in large quantities were ordered from Mexico. Other "chewing gum makers" soon began to use it also in their products, and today over 5,000,000 pounds of it are made in the United States each year.

Mr. Colgan, who was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death, spent his entire life in Louisville, and for many years was actively engaged in business in that city. He was a man of splendid personality, and his death was much regretted.

Improving Rotterdam Harbor.

Rotterdam, Holland's great seaport, which since the war began has become more active than ever before, is to improve its facilities for shipping by deepening the channel to the North sea to 38 feet, and later on to 41 feet, at high tide. The work will require a dredging of over 10,000,000 cubic yards, and cost about $1,000,000. Other contemplated improvements will bring the total to be expended to over $2,000,000.

Fizzle.

"What is it a sign of when one's lips itch?" asked the dear girl in the parlor scene as she lowered the blinds and seated her person on the end of a sofa built for two. "I don't know, I'm sure," replied the dense young man, as he folded his arms and tried to look wise, "but I presume it indicates some sort of a cutaneous trouble."—Indianapolis Star.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY DEAD

Noted Guerrilla Leader Succumbs to Infirmities of Age.

LIFE SAVED BY GEN. GRANT

Brilliant Cavalry Leader Entered the Confederate Service As a Private Without Military Experience.

Washington. — Colonel John S Mosby, the most famous Confederate raider of the Civil War, died here Tuesday after a long illness. He was a native of Virginia and was 82 years old.

Colonel Mosby's death, his physicians said, was due solely to old age, and he was conscious and interested in what was going on about him until an hour before he passed away.

Until six months ago when he went into a sudden decline he was a familiar sight about the streets of the Capital, apparently vigorous despite his age. He will be buried at his ancestral home at Warrenton, Va., Thursday and some survivers of his noted command will be his pallbearers. His death on Memorial Day was affecting to many.

It was said that he never took part in veterans' reunions because 22 years ago when he attended one of his commands at Alexandria, Va., he was so overcome with emotion he was unable to speak.

Some sisters, a son and daughters survive him.

T. R. ATTACKED IN KANSAS CITY.

Knife, Thrown At Auto, Misses Colonel and Hits Secretary.

Kansas City, Mo.—A knife, with open blade, thrown from a crowd through which Col. Theodore Roosevelt was riding in a Memorial Day parade here, missed the Colonel, at whom it was supposedly thrown, but hit his secretary, John W. McGrath, who was in the automobile with the former President. McGrath was not injured.

The man who threw the knife escaped in the crowd. After striking McGrath's arm the knife fell to the ground, where it was picked up by Ernest Shell, a member of the American Legion escorting Colonel Roosevelt. Shell handed it, he says, to a policeman.

"Trivial," Says Colonel.

McGrath said there was no force behind the knife, and he believed some one had tossed it toward the car as a joke. Colonel Roosevelt was told of the incident and afterward his secretary issued this statement:

"Colonel Roosevelt regards the matter as an entirely trivial incident and feels that no weight should be attached to it."

TO ORDER MEXICAN ELECTION.

Carranza To Decree General Poll For Presidency After July.

El Paso, Texas.—As the first step in the restoration of a constitutional government, the Carranza administration has prepared a decree calling for municipal elections and the establishment of fee municipalities, according to a message from Mexico City received by Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul here.

After the municipal elections orders will be issued for State and Congressional elections and for the choosing of a President of the republic. The first election is ordered for July.

NAIL IN HIS HEAD 50 YEARS.

Headaches Cease When Iron Works Out Through Mouth.

Dawson, Pa.—A fourpenny nail, after being nearly 50 years in the head of Fred Seibert, Jr., came out through the roof of his mouth Friday. Mr. Seibert has suffered since he was 17 years of age with constant headaches and, despite medical skill, nothing could be done for him. His headache ceased when the bit of iron emerged through the roof of his mouth. When 17 years old a piece of lumber fell on Seibert's head and caused an ugly wound. Later the wound healed and the head pains became frequent.

AWNING FALLS, KILLING FOUR.

Eighteen Others Injured During a Parade At Dallas.

Dallas, Texas.—Four persons were killed and 18 injured when the wooden awning over the sidewalk of a building on Main street collapsed. The killed and injured were part of a throng watching a preparedness parade.

HILL, RAILROAD BUILDER DEAD.

Famous Railroad Builder and Financier Dies In St. Paul.

St. Paul.—James J. Hill, pioneer railroad builder and financier, died at his Summit avenue home. According to a statement given out by Mr. Hill's physicians death was caused by an infection due to bowel trouble. Following an operation performed Saturday afternoon he sank rapidly and his extreme age, 78 years, militated against recovery.

AUSTRIAN WAR LOANS IN FAVOR.

Subscriptions Have Reached Total Of 6,000,000,000 Crowns.

Berlin.—The total subscriptions to the new Austrian and Hungarian war loans reached a total of 6,000,000,000 crowns, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Overseas News Agency. "All the newspapers," says the news agency, "express satisfaction at the notable result of the loans."

South America is short of coal.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JUNE 4.

THE CALL OF THE WEST.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 15:36; 16:15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Come over into Macedonia and help us.—Acts 16:9.

Following the commission's report at Antioch of the decision of the Jerusalem church, Paul and Barnabas and others continued their evangelism in that city (ch. 15:35). These leaders soon felt the need of revisiting the scenes of their former labors (v. 36), but when it came to the organization of their party, Paul refused to accede to the decision of Barnabas that John Mark should accompany them (vs. 37, 38, see Acts 14:13). So sharp a contention arose that two parties were organized. That Paul later forgave Mark is evidenced by his tender references to him.

I. A Closed Door. Ch. 16:1:8. Paul's companions for this second missionary tour were Silas (15:40), Luke (see use of word "we," v. 13), and Timothy (v. 1-3). The latter came of good ancestry, had good training and was of good report, still to avoid contention he submitted to the rite of circumcision. Paul's work was to promulgate the Jerusalem decree, to establish or to confirm the churches and to add to these churches new converts. But that did not entirely fulfill Paul's commission (9:15). The word "Asia" (v. 6) means the Roman province of Asia and, wisely obeying the Spirit's direction, Paul passed on until he came to the seaport town of Troas. At a later time Paul spoke the "word of the Lord Jesus" in Asia with wonderful effect (19: 1, 8, 19, 26, 27). It must have burned within the bones of Paul thus to be restrained, but it did not serve as an excuse for him to take a vacation, but rather to seek new fields wherein to preach. Thus he came to Troas. It must have appeared strange at the time, but God was working out larger plans for his faithful servant and for the advancement of his infant church. In this connection it is suggestive (see Revised Version), that the name given to the Spirit is "the Spirit of Jesus," indicating his nearness to and directions in every advance step.

II. The Macedonian Call. v. 9-13. Paul had several epochmaking visions; on the Damascus road (9:3, 4 and 26:19); in Jerusalem (23:11); at the time of his shipwreck (27:23), and the one we are now considering. A vision is a knowledge of the need and of the resources at one's command. Grecian beauty, philosophy, art and culture needed Christ. Christ as a resource was adequate and available to supply that need. This vision Paul saw: through it God called him to Macedonia. "We" (the first use of that pronoun in the book of Acts), Paul and Luke, immediately essayed to obey. Tradition tells us that Luke "the beloved physician" was a native of Antioch and had met Paul at the university of Tarsus.

The promptness with which these men responded is worthy of emphasis. The vision amounted to a call, and a response to God's call must for all time be the secret of a happy and effective life. There is no progress in mere metaphysical speculation.

III. The Open Door, v. 14, 15. On what seeming trifles does history turn! An outcast wandering Jew coming to help a proud, cultured, influential foreign city, but he bears the Gospel which alone can be of help to them. Paul did not wait to "investigate the field" nor to establish a working organization. He knew a better point of contact, and that was to find those in that city who knew God even though ignorant of Christ. He began by preaching Jesus, not comparative religions, nor did he seek to found "community centers" with soup kitchens and social uplift. Paul knew that to elevate the individual by establishing him in the faith of Christ would soon result in community uplift. On the other hand, a faith which evaporates in words and does not give tangible, concrete evidence in works may well be challenged as to its being genuine. There was no supernatural direction as to what part of Macedonia Paul was to visit, and exercising his common sense, Paul went at once to the principal city. He did not begin at once to preach the Gospel (v. 12 R. V.), but waited and watched for an opportunity, doubtless praying much for a favorable opening (Ch. 13: 14; 17:2; 18:4). When they did begin it was in a most modest and humble way. "Not even in a synogague—no crowd called together by flaming advertisements; simply a company of obscure, praying women gathered according to Jewish custom, apart from the synagogue, by the side of running water."

The "man of Macedonia" seems to have been a woman unless we consider the Philippian jailor. This open-air meeting was one of the most notable in history. The Lord opened the heart of pious Lydia and it was the turning point of the evangelization of Europe and America and the world. God must open the hearts of men and women (John 6:44, 45; Eph. 1:17, 18; Luke 24:45), and this he is willing and glad to do. The steps of this woman's conversion are clearly marked and present a good type. (1) She went out to pray (v. 13). (2) She heard the word (v. 13, 14; see also John 5:24). (3) She had her heart opened by the Lord (v. 14). (4) She "gave heed to the things which were spoken" (v. 13 and Mark 16:16). (5) She made public confession of her newly-found faith by baptism.

(6) She carried with her the whole household, perhaps children, workers in her business and servants (v. 31-33; I Cor. 1:16).

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JUNE 3 1916

PRAYING SOLDIERS

BEFORE the writer lies a picture of "A field service held by Russian soldiers before making an assault," and as one notes the reverently bowed heads of these sturdy peasant warriors of the Czar, one instinctively thinks of Cromwell and his praying "Ironsides" who at Naseby and Dunkirk struck such effective blows against the tyrannical Stuarts.

Nor will these devout Muscovites fail to handle the haughty Hohenzollern autocrat any less severely. Indeed, in a double sense is the Russian soldier spiritually moved to fight to the death in this war against the Kaiser, and the Turk, for every one from General to humblest private, feels that he is struggling to win for his fatherland, the prize so long withheld, so passionately coveted as its rightful destiny to possess —Constantinople!

It bodes ill for the already half-starved Germany, very weary of her wickedly provoked war, that the President of the Duma, that dawn of popular freedom for Russia's millions, declares that no matter what the Allies may do, his people can and will fight for twenty years yet—until, in fact the Teuton invaders are wholly overwhelmed, and the Turk driven from the city that bars Russia from the sea.

Thus it is that the whole land from Czar to peasant, is deeply imbued with the belief that theirs is a holy conflict against the infidel Turk and his scoffing ally the German. Warriors with visions fight long and die hard, and these countless Russian soldiers—there are a dozen millions more of them, if need be —not only inspired to achieve their country's glory, but, moreover, dreaming like the Crusaders of old, to accomplish the pious task of replacing above the golden dome of the famous St. Sophia the Cross where now gleams the Crescent, may well at last wear out both the Kaiser's fine soldiery, and the fanctical Musseulmen, and plant the double-headed eagle of Russia in that minareted capital.

CONGRESSIONAL "PORK"

CANDOR compels us to admit that there have been, and yet are Republican members of Congress unduly fond of "pork". But for a set of men willing to subordinate the most important interests of their country at a time of grave national peril, to their own selfish "pork-barrel" schemes of public plunder, this present Democratic Congress shamefully surpasses anything hitherto known.

Ignobly reversing the patriotic answer of Pinckney to the impudent attempt of Napoleon's minister to levy blackmail, "Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute", this Democratic Congress has been saying by its acts "Millions for "pork" but not one cent for the country's adequate protection".

Forthwith upon the breaking out of this huge conflagration, Congress, in view of the serious perils likely to arise, —and which in fact have arisen—should have taken extraordinary steps to put the country in a condition to defend itself both on land and on sea, and furthermore, to back up every proper assertion of the Nation's rights and honor.

But no, altho outrages against the lives and property of our citizens for nearly two years been perpetrated by the score, on the sea and on the land, not until a few weeks ago, when an angry public opinion had driven a few members into some little show of patriotism, has a finger been lifted by this miserable body of so-called "statesmen" to increase either the army or the navy—only millions needlessly voted by this bankrupt administration to fatten the "pork-barrel" interests of the various members.

So, helpless, indeed, is our unprotected country that even Mexican brigand-forces have again and again with impunity invaded our south-western borders, killing Americans and destroying their property!

True, this Democratic Congress, at first slavishly obedient to Mr. Wilson's merest finger crook, was in his annual message to them at their third session, warned that the country wanted rather a smaller than a bigger army and navy.

To quote his amazing utterances: "When half the world is on fire, we should be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed"!

"Moral insurance"—whatever that pretty phrase may mean—but no actual protective insurance against foreign insult or attack! Could anything be more idiotic?

As for an increased navy, in this same message Mr. Wilson asks the silly question, "When will the experts tell us just what kind (of ships) to construct and when will they be right for ten years together etc?"

Therefore, Congress may fairly saddle some of the discredit for our national shame on to the back of this "peace-at-any-price" president, who also believes a nation "can be too proud to fight" even for the honor of its insulted flag or the lives and rights of its outraged citizens.

Yet even now when Mr. Wilson, seeing how indignantly the people are repudiating his cowardly mouthings, has himself became a crazy convert for "the biggest navy in all the world" etc., this same Democratic "pork-barrel" Congress is doing its best to hamper his later recommendations for a larger and better army and navy.

Prince Albert gives smokers such delight, *because*

—its flavor is so different and so delightfully good;
—it can't bite your tongue;
—it can't parch your throat;
—you can smoke it as long and as hard as you like without any comeback but *real* tobacco happiness!

On the reverse side of every Prince Albert package you will read:
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That means to you a lot of tobacco enjoyment. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

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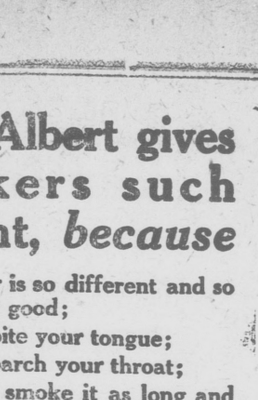
in goodness and in pipe satisfaction is all we or its enthusiastic friends ever claimed for it!

It answers every smoke desire you or any other man ever had! It is so cool and fragrant and appealing to your smokeappetite that you will get chummy with it in a mighty short time!

Will you invest 5c or 10c to prove out our say-so on the national joy smoke?

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.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TOBACCO IS PREPARED FOR SMOKERS UNDER THE PROCESS DISCOVERED IN MAKING EXPERIMENTS TO PRODUCE THE MOST DELIGHTFUL AND WHOLESOME TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTE AND PIPE SMOKERS
PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30TH 1907
R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
WINSTON SALEM, N.C. U.S.A.
DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE

This is the reverse side of the Prince Albert tidy red tin. Read this "Patented Process" message-to-you and realize what it means in making Prince Albert so much to your liking.

Proposals!

Proposals for Coal for supplying the Light and Water Commission of Middletown, Delaware.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Town Office, Middletown, up to 8 P. M. June 9th, 1916, for One Thousand (1000) tons more or less 2240 lbs. per ton Bituminous Coal F O. B. Cars Middletown, the analysis of Coal must be stated in all bids.

The Coal to be delivered as ordered by the Commission, for the year ending June 1, 1917.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

For further information apply to
D. W. STEVENS, CLERK,
Middletown, Delaware.

Hackett's Gape Cure

It's a powder. Chicks inhale it. Whole brood treated at once. Money back if it fails.

KILLS the WORM as well as the GERM

Ask your merchant for it. Makes poultry raising a pleasure It's almost infallible.

Hackett's Gape Cure 30c Postpaid.
Hackett's Louse Powder 30c Postpaid.
Rid your Chicks of Vermin.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Dept. S. HILLSBORO, MD.

Protect Yourself

Accident, Sickness & Death
Liberal Adjustment

Agents Wanted

Write House Office
106-8 SOUTH FOURTH ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Administrator's Sale
—OF—
PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned administrator of Mrs. Margaret S. Johnson, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the old Collins Homestead, near Collins' Beach, Delaware, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1916
At 1 o'clock, P. M.,

the following described Personal Property, to-wit:

Folding table, 3 oil paintings, lot of pictures what-not, 1 rocker, 3 small Rush chairs, set of brass hand irons, 1 large vase, lot of window curtains, 36 yards rag carpet, antique bureau, old medicine chest, small bureau, 2 small stands, 4 stands, 1 old bedstead, 2 goose feather beds and bedding, 25 yards ingrain carpet, bedroom suit, walnut; small coal stove, oil stove, 6 cain seat chairs, 2 old clocks, old time sideboard, davenport, parlor suit, about 40 yards Brussels carpet, lot of antique dishes, 6 stool chairs, combination bookcase and desk. ONE COW.

TERMS: CASH.

Harry S. Woodkeeper,
Administrator.
D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

WHEN THE WAITER BRINGS

in your order, and puts it upon the table, are you sure it will please you; will the food be good and cooked to your liking? We need not ask this question if you patronize our restaurant for our patrons tell us we give the best meals in town. Come in and prove this to be true.

THE WHITE CAFE
MIDDLETOWN, - DEL.

New Castle County, ss.

THE STATE OF DELAWARE

TO THE SHERIFF OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY GREETING:

Whereas, Bernard J. McEntee by his Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Regina C. McEntee.

We Therefore, Command You, as you were heretofore commanded that you summon Regina C. McEntee that she be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the First day of May next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Bernard J. McEntee according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning her in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly.

AND HAVE YOU THEN THERE THIS WRIT

Witness, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the Sixth day of March A. D. nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Issued March 16, 1916.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

H. W. Vandever Co.

SELL

Iver-Johnson Bicycles
Spalding Sweaters
Baseball Suits
Baseball Supplies
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Bicycle Repairing
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CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort

Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$1.25 to $1.50 PER DAY $7.00 and $8.00 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water baths. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here. Write for booklet.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment —as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:

Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

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in large or small quantities SPECIAL price to dealers

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I solicit a trial order to convince you that I can do what I claim. Pressing, cleaning and dyeing done at short notice at the lowest prices.

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courses in Commercial, Shorthand and Secretarial training have aided thousands to succeed. They will qualify YOU for high-grade employment. We assist graduates to positions.

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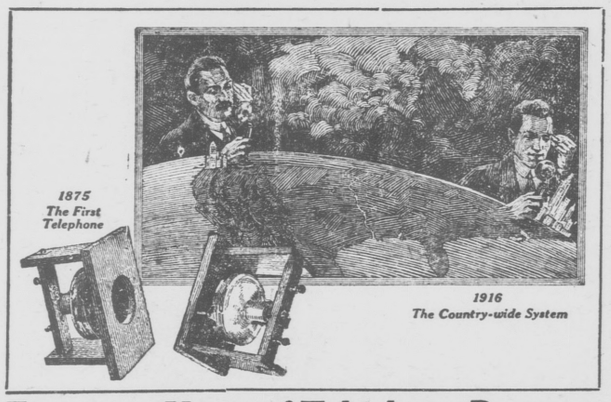


Forty-one Years of Telephone Progress

The faint musical sound of a plucked spring was electrically carried from one room to another and recognized on June 2, 1875. That sound was the birth-cry of the telephone.

The original instrument—the very first telephone in the world—is shown in the picture above.

From this now historic instrument has been developed an art of profound importance in the world's civilization.

At this anniversary time, the Bell System looks back on forty-one years of scientific achievement and economic progress, and gives this account of its stewardship:

It has provided a system of communication adequate to public needs and sufficiently in advance of existing conditions to meet all private demands or national emergencies.

It has made the telephone the most economical servant of the people for social and commercial intercourse.

It has organized an operating staff loyal to public interests and ideals; and by its policy of service it has won the appreciation and good will of the people.

With these things in mind, the Bell System looks forward with confidence to a future of greater opportunity and greater achievement.

The Bell System.

Clothing Cleaned Pressed, etc.

I make a specialty of altering, cleaning, pressing, mending and dyeing all kinds of Clothing both of Ladies and Gentlemen, and I do it all in the most thoro and workmanlike fashion.

Men's Suits well pressed and sponged, 50c; cleaned and pressed, 75c; French scoured, $1.50; Men's Palm Beach Suits French scoured $1.25; White Flannel Trousers, 75c; Ladies' Suits pressed and sponged, 75c; French Scoured, $2.50; Ladies' White Sport Coats French scoured, $2.00. All my work is guaranteed to give my patrons perfect satisfaction and will be promptly attended to.

M. BERG, Merchant Tailor
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Hotel Channell

Illinois and Pacific Aves.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open Surroundings.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past Winter with more private baths and running water It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City, noted for its excellent table and best of service.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Why not hit the trail and come and spend the Lenten season with us.

Write for booklet to get terms. 17th season. Yours Respectfully,
A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Farms for Sale!

I will sell you an Insurance policy, the only company around that will make you a stock holder. This company, the Continental Life Insurance Company, Wilmington, Del., has the seal of Delaware back of it.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

FOR SHERIFF
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY
—1916—
Joshua Z. Crossland
OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED
Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voters.

Grist Mill Open!

I wish to inform my friends and the public, that I have purchase the BRICK MILL property, and am now open and prepared to furnish the best grades of Flour, Meal and Feed on short notice. Give me a trial.

E. B. PHILLIPS

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

STATE AND PENINSULA

Capitalists from Belair, Md, are building a canning factory at Greenwood.

Commencement exercises of the Seaford High School were held Monday evening in the school building.

The fishing steamer "City of Lewes" has arrived at Lewes to open the season, after wintering in Wilmington.

County Agent Frank Stout, of Wilmington, has collected nearly $88,000 from defendants in non-support cases.

Senator duPont has appointed Donald Pancoast Horsey, of Dover, a sophomore at Delaware College, a cadet at West Point.

Prof. Eugene Nickle, of Easton, Pa., has been elected Principal of the Milford public schools, vice Prof. C. E. Varney, resigned.

Found physically unfit to continue in active service, Patrolman John Long, of Wilmington, has been retired and given a pension.

The citizens of Georgetown have voted to concrete the main street from the center of town to connect with the duPont Boulevard.

Next Tuesday, June 6, the annual Chautauqua at Elkton will open. The big tent will be pitched on the lot adjoining the Armory.

The American Manganese Steel Company took title to and possession of the plant of the Brylgon Steel Casting Plant at New Castle, Monday.

Mrs Edwin F. Wood, of Dover, has a peony bush at her Bradford street home that has 285 blooms and buds. She has had it for the past twenty years.

Hall Downes, of Delaware College, has passed the entrance examination for the Naval Academy, and is preparing for the physical examination.

The Seaford Tribune, heretofore appearing Saturday morning, has changed the date of its issue and will come out Thursday afternoon, in the future.

George O. Smith, of Narberth, Pa., a Delaware College student, has been awarded a fellowship in the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa State College.

As they will have completed 25 years active service in the Wilmington police department on July 1, Sergeants Massey and White have asked to be retired and pensioned.

Because automobilists speed through the streets without regard for safety, Laurel has started and anti-speed crusade and forty-four arrests were made one Sunday.

When Carlo Richel returned to New Castle for wages due him he was arrested and sent to the workhouse to await trial on a charge of assault on Joseph Bruce.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the State College for Colored Students, Dr. W. C. Jason, the present principal of the college, was re-elected for another year.

Notwithstanding the late season, thousands of crates of strawberries have been shipped out of Sussex county this week. A majority of these berries passed through Georgetown, coming from the various stations on the lower division of the D. M. & V. R. R.

Bridgeville is to have a new $10,000 postoffice building.

Delaware City Gun Club held a shoot Monday afternoon.

Three cases of diphtheria have appeared in the family of Charles Short, near Georgetown.

The Kent County Republican Committee elected John W. Hering, of Milford, vice chairman.

In an effort to raise money for an automobile truck, Georgetown firemen are planning a carnival.

The early potato crop around Seaford is practically a failure, owing to the ravages of the cut-worm.

Because of the increased business, the milk cooling station built at Harrington two years ago, is being enlarged.

Governor Harrington has appointed Mrs. Elsie Cameron a notary public for Elkton, making seven in the town.

It is estimated that there are now 2,000,000 more women in active employ in England than there were a year ago.

Miss Edna C. Barker, of Milford, has been re-elected general secretary of the Delaware State Sunday School Association.

Stricken with paralysis while at work along Elk River, George Miller died shortly after being taken to Elkton Hospital.

The Post Office Department has had plans and specifications drawn for a larger post office in Elkton, to be completed by October 1.

Miss Elizabeth N. Lank, vice principal of Lewes High School, has been elected to that capacity next term in Seaford High School.

The first degree was exemplified to a class of 40 candidates Wednesday night by Santa Maria Council, Knights of Columbus, of Wilmington.

The town ordinance of Easton only taxes autoists who violates the speed limit $100. Why not make it one dollar you would get more action.

J Irvin Dayett has been elected a director of the Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Company, succeeding his father, who died three weeks ago.

James W. Goodwin, a Camden baker, has joined the ranks of the compounders of gasoline substitutes with something just as good and much cheaper.

Dr. S. C. Frederick, president of the Wilmington Board of Health, has accepted the chairmanship of the Roosevelt Republican Committee of Delaware.

The directors of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company, and a number of friends, made an inspection of the canal, Monday, on the tug Starth.

While E. John Hearn was plowing in his field near Laurel, he unearthed an Indian battleax, which is on exhibition at the office of Wooten & Fooks, in Laurel.

Trout fishermen report the arrival of "king crabs" in waters along the Delaware Bay, and state that each haul of their seines brings to shore hundreds of them. The crab factories are planning to start, and they will be in full operation before the end of the week. These factories are run in conjunction with the fish oil factories.

Levy Court has granted permission to Alfred I duPont to have an expert examination, at his own expense, of Washington street bridge, Wilmington, made to determine its safety.

The condition of W. R. Snyder, who was badly hurt when his motorcycle turned over near Camden, three weeks ago, is greatly improved, and is expected to recover.

Small-pox has practically been stamped out in Sussex county, and Seaford and Bridgeville have lifted the quarantines against Laurel, where there were several light cases.

Three years' imprisonment and a fine of $3000 is the punishment imposed upon Harry Floyd, a New Castle negro, in Wilmington City Court for stabbing Enos Waters, also colored.

A new vestibule and bell tower will be erected at St. George's P. E. Chapel, in Indian River hundred, and Bishop Kinsman is expected to dedicate it on June 25, and also administer confirmation.

Wednesday morning, at the Elkton Opera House, diplomas were conferred upon the graduates of the Union Hospital Training School for Nurses, Misses Rose Cecilia Suter and Hannah Rebecca Tyson.

Two aeroplanes, supposed to have come from Newport News, Va., where some of the government aeroplanes are being tested, passed over several towns in the lower part of the county last Saturday morning.

John H. B. Binkham, of 213 West street, Wilmington, celebrated the 97th anniversary of his birthday this week. Mr. Bingham is Wilmington't oldest "young man," as he is spry on his feet and is hale and hearty.

Charles A. Dougherty, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Newark, Del., station, had both legs broken in getting off a train at the station last Thursday night. He was brought to the Union Hospital at Elkton.

Residents around Shortley are being terrorized by dogs suffering with rabies, and recently several of the farmers in that section have been forced to kill their valuable bird and rabbit dogs because of fear that they would develop hydrophobia.

A guinea hen, flying against and breaking the wind-shield of an automobile he was driving, Paul Perkins, of Chestertown, was so badly cut about the face that seven stitches were necessary to close the wounds.

Suffering with a compound fracture of both legs, resulting from jumping off a passenger train while running, Charles Dougherty, employed at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Newark, has been admitted to Elkton Hospital.

The Wilmington Y. M C A. has inaugurated a crusade to promote the revival of the common courtesies of life, especially in giving seats to women in street cars, and participants in the crusade are being furnished with distinguishing buttons.

Rev. A. W. Lightbourne, D. D, pastor of People's Christian Church, of Dover, addressed the graduates at the commencement exercises of the Greenwood High School held this week. Dr. Lightbourne also will address the graduates of the Elkton, Md., High School.

Hebron M. E. Camp, located a few miles from Salisbury, will open on Saturday, June 29, and continue for three Sundays. It is one of the largest in Wicomico County and at this time preparations are under way to make it one of the most successful in the history of this famous tented spot.

Housework NEED NOT be hard work

These days there is no need of a woman ruining her health and her temper standing over a range in a kitchen that's little short of an inferno.

No, indeed, when for a very few dollars, her dealer can sell her a **New Perfection Oil Cook Stove.** For with a **Perfection** cooking becomes interesting—a pleasure. All the monotony, the drudgery and the hardship disappear.

Where there's a **Perfection** there's no tiresome waiting for the oven to get right for cake-baking. For just before the batter is mixed, light the burner that heats the oven; in almost a jiffy the oven will be ready—ready to bake a cake that will do anyone proud.

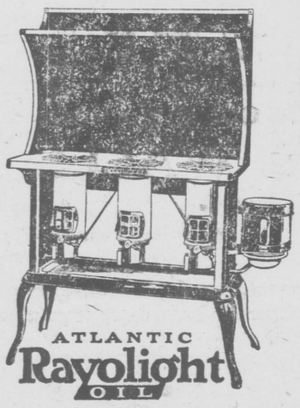
In place of paper, wood and coal, a **Perfection** burns the cheapest of fuels—kerosene, and very little of that.

Because of a **Perfection** with its fireless cooker, its separate oven, its improved long-lasting wick, your work will be lighter, your cooking better.

Be careful of your kerosene. Get **Atlantic Rayolight Oil.** For there is as much difference between kerosenes as there is between milks. Just as one milk is rich in cream and another is watery, so some kerosenes will sputter, spurt and smoke, but **Rayolight** burns down to the last drop without smoke or smell, but with an intense and a cheap heat.

So ask for **Atlantic Rayolight Oil** by name. At all dealers who display this sign:

New **PERFECTION Oil Stove**



ATLANTIC REFINING CO. ATLANTIC

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL SOLD HERE

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

Philadelphia Pittsburgh

Our Great Bargains

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE, Inc. which opened last Saturday has proved to the public that our entire stock of New Goods and up-to-date garments are the best merchandise could be produced, everything the latest and newest models. After consulting the leading manufacturers in the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, we are pleased to offer to the residents of Middletown and vicinity a large, complete and up-to-date line of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Clothing, Underwear and all wearing apparel at prices that will both please and astonish you.

New Store, New Goods and New Prices. Never before in the history of Middletown and vicinity have such wonderful bargains been offered to the buying public. The reason for this—we want your confidence and business and are going to the limit to secure it.

100 dozen Men's very fine Balbriggan Im't., B. V. D. and Porosknit Undershirts and Drawers, positively first quality and not seconds, value 50c each. Sale price **25c**

Men's and Youths' Overalls and Jumpers Sale price..... **50c**

The Strong-as-a-Mule Overalls, brass buckles and buttons, sold for $1.25. Sale price **98c**

Men's Neck Ties, the newest designs in Four-in-hands, Bow and string ties..... **25c**

Ladies' Silk stripe and Crepe de Chine Waists, some tub striped silk, some flesh, pink, maize and copenhagen, $3.50 value, now.. **$2.00**

Fine Wash Suits for Boys, galatea and combination colors, value 75c. Sale price..... **50c**

Boys' extra well-made Brownie Overalls Sale price..... **25c**

Children's Balkan Dresses prettily made and trimmed, value $2.00. Sale price... **$1.00**

Ladies' fine Muslin Drawers, with tucks and embroidered ruffle, 50c. Sale price.. **25c**

Men's Dress Shirts..... **50c**

Gloria water-proof Umbrellas, 26 and 28 inch frames, guaranteed perfect, value $2.00. Sale Price.. **$1.00**

Ladies' extra size Union Suits, lace trimmed, sizes, 7, 8 and 9. Sale price..... **25c**

Men's fine Blue Chambray Working Shirts, with collar and cuffs attached; value $1.00. Sale price..... **50c**

By attending this Great Sale you can teach your Dollars to have more cents

The Bargains will make the town take notice that this store has opened for Business

Men's Linen Collars, 15c value, all sizes, in newest styles.. **11c**

Men's and Boys' Wool Caps, value 50c. Sale price..... **25c**

The Famous Paris and other leg Garters for men, value 25c. Sale price..... **10c**

Boys' Blouses, value 50c. Price **25c**

Newest stripe Waists in this season's newest creations, up-to-the-minute styles, in plain, voile and striped silks embroidered..... **85c**

Sensational sale of famous International and Primrose Shirts for men, in this season's most desirable patterns. They come in Tub Silk fronts, Madras, Sea Island Sateen and Crepes, standard value the world over at $1.50, this sale .. **$1.00**

Ladies' fine cotton Stockings, Hermsdorf, fast dye, value 15c. Sale price..... **10c**

Men's fine Socks, plain and fancy, value 15c. Sale price.. **10c**

Men's Imported Silk Socks, will outwear six pair of ordinary silk hose. Sale price **25c**

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, value 10c Sale price..... **5c**

Ladies' fine Muslin Combinations, trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon, value $1.00 Sale price..... **50c**

Leather Suitcases, solid brass locks and catches, reinforced corners; value $2.00. Sale price **$1.00**

Ladies' very fine Dress Skirts, newest models, value $3. Sale price **$1.50**

NEW FEATURE

The Buster Brown

Shoe Headquarters will be at this store

We handle the entire line of Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Women and Children. Every pair is guaranteed.

Men's light and medium weight two and three piece Suits, in an immense range of fancy striped and plaid worsteds, in uedium shade of brown and grey and proof blue serge suits, styles, two and three button, single and double breasted sacks. These are certainly the greatest values ever offered at the price. Try and match them anywhere, and their equal cannot be found in any store under $12.00. Price **$8.00**

Men's all-wool Pants. Understand us, we mean just what we say—these pants are all-wool (not shoddy) are well made and are up to date in every respect, a pair of pants no gentleman need be ashamed to wear for a dress occasion, sale price... **$1.75**

Men's all wool and worsted Trousers, every pair made by ourneymen tailors, with or without belt straps, plain or lap pockets, in fit, style, quality, workmanship, as good as the best tailors can produce. Value $5.00, sale price..... **$2.50**

Boys' extra fine Suits, in grey, brown and blue and nobby Scotch mixtures, also invisible plaid check and stripe effects, with or without belts, value $6.00, sale price..... **$4.00**

A Boys better suit was never made than the ones we offer you for $6.50, cut and made exactly like daddy's, has the broad shoulders, close fitting collar, light and medium weight only, colors, grey, tan and blue, sizes up to 17 years, value $8.50. Price **$6.50**

Journeymen tailored suits for men and young men. Athletic, and conservative models, long, soft roll, two-button sacks, close-fitting collar, all colors, in the finest woolens and worsteds. Value $20.00 and $25.00. Sale price $12.50.

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE, Inc.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

CASH STORE

GROCERIES

I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 19c, in trade 20c.
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.

Corner Broad and Main Streets

Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

In New Hands

I have purchased the good will and business of Joseph Pritchett, and am open to do your WHEELWRIGHTING and BLACKSMITHING at his old stand in Townsend, Del. I have secured the services of a good machanic and guarantee satisfaction in all of my work.

N. W. VANHORN,
Townsend, Del.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

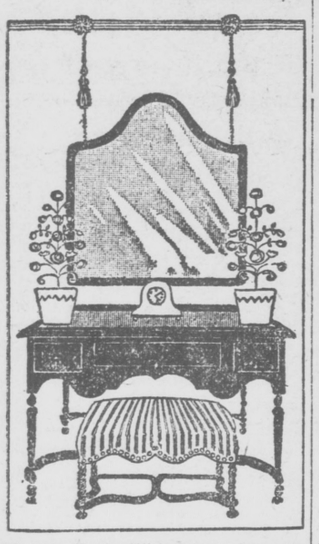
The Transcript, $1.00

FOR A SMALL HALL

ARTICLE TO TAKE PLACE OF DISCARDED HAT RACK.

Mirror, With Small Table and Chairs, Clock and Writing Materials Is the Proper Thing for the Modern Residence.

Sometimes the little problems about some furnishing are as difficult to solve as the large ones, and like most petty annoyances they are more vexatious. "How shall we furnish the front hall?" is as frequently asked, as "how shall we furnish the living room?"



Narrow Table With Bench Beneath, Mirror Above, Sole Furnishing of a Small Hall.

and the question is often harder to answer because of the limitations of space, light, etc.

Once in a while a thoroughly convenient article of furniture passes into disuse. Everyone rails against it. It is jeered at and derided and utterly condemned with the exclamation: "Why, I didn't know anyone ever used that nowadays." Presto! Vanishes the offending object, only perhaps to reappear with gusto fifty years hence.

The hall piece that is now banished by fashion is the hat rack—the poor old thing! Think of being banished after years of such faithful service! And by some sort of reactionary principle the piece that is reclaimed from iniquitous desuetude is the wardrobe.

Not only movable hat racks but the built-in type of thing, the looking glass with hooks at each side and arms extended in embracing curves to support wilty wet umbrellas—old familiars, that seemed downright essential to all well regulated halls a year or so ago—are irrevocably doomed. The sad fact must be faced: "They have gone out of style!"

In conformity with the general trend toward better taste in home furnishing, nothing is allowable that has an untidy air, and certainly nothing was ever more untidy in appearance than the hat rack burdened with a miscellaneous lot of hats and wraps hanging in dejected folds, and not only exposed to view but, what was ever more lamentable, exposed to dust. Unsightly and unhygienic was the verdict at the post-mortem.

If furnishings are elaborate throughout, the hall pieces are, of course, correspondingly so. Simple taste often calls for the most expensive materials. A hall may boast nothing more than a good piece of tapestry, a fine gothic chest, and a pair of torchienes, a paneled wall and mosaic floor, with a fine pelt thrown down on it—all this is simple enough—only one piece of furniture really—yet its cost would completely furnish the average home.

We can always strike a happy medium. Instead of a genuine tapestry we can use an attractive little mirror, one that will conform to the style in which our furnishing is done. Below this may be a table, with a chair at either side, or, if space forbids, a chair on one side only. It is a great convenience to have a small clock, preferably an inexpensive little eight-day clock, on the hall table. Here must also rest the maid's little silver card receiver, and it is quite necessary that the table should have a drawer and that pen and ink, pencil and pad should be kept in this drawer, so that signing of receipts at the door for parcels and notes, etc., can be attended to without the confusion of having to run around and look for writing materials while a messenger waits.

DAINTY HOME-MADE BLOUSE

Of Filipino Embroidery and Lace, It May Easily Be Fashioned in Half a Day.

Everybody admires a dainty blouse and nearly every woman is able to make one for herself if she can get just the right sort of material. But for the busy woman, at any rate, there must be some inducement to warrant the time and work that go to the making of even the simplest waist.

Filipino hand embroidered blouse patterns can now be got for $3.50, or, with elaborately embroidered collars, for $5.50. With the addition of 1½ yards of mercerized batiste at 75 cents a yard, 4 yards of insertion at 18 cents, and 1½ yards of lace edging at 25 cents a yard, materials for a lovely blouse can be got together.

A little blouse of this sort, made by a girl who is in an office all day, was edged up and down the front and around the square turnover collar with inch and a half calais val lace. The back was made in batiste panels alternating with lace insertion. The narrow embroidered strip which came with the pattern intended for a collar was used as the central panel of the back and the cuff pieces were let into the sleeves lengthwise and bordered by insertion to make deep cuffs. This blouse was finished by hemstitching around the tops of the sleeves, to outline the collar and cuffs and down the front. This added a dollar to the cost, but was just the necessary touch needed to make it complete. The girl spent about five hours of her evening time at cutting out, whipping on the lace and sewing up, and the entire cost was $6.75.

MADE DRESS FROM OLD COAT

Economical Woman Tells How She Constructed Pretty Garment for Her Small Daughter.

How I made a dress for my little girl from a suit coat of my own:

I first ripped, washed and pressed the goods carefully. Using the least worn parts of an old flannel night gown, I cut a fitted lining. The coat from which the dress was made was one made with a seam from the center of the shoulder seam at front and back; thus the back was made of three sections and each front of two.

Placing the center back on the center back of lining and each back side gore at each side so as to cover lining at arm's eye, and placing fronts on each front lining in like manner, it left a small portion of lining exposed between the gores.

Over these I fitted a box plait of material, allowing to lap enough to stitch a half-inch from edge all around and ending just below the top of the belt three inches wide, cut from one of the front facings.

The coat was long enough to make the whole dress, and was gathered into the belt at the hips, one end of belt lapping over the other at the front, where the dress opened. The belt was placed over material, not cutting it away. The sleeves furnished sleeves again.

The neck was finished with a sailor collar which, with the box plaits, were cut from small pieces which I had remaining when the suit was made. The dress buttoned down the front to the belt, which was made loose enough to slip over the head.

I finished with new smoked pearl buttons, these being all the expense of a stylish-looking little dress.—Mrs. A. M. in Baltimore American.

CREPE DE CHINE NEGLIGEE

Negligee of pale pink crepe de chine with plaited skirt. The entire negligee is trimmed with silver beading fringe.

ROSETTES FOR THE GIRDLE

Designs of the Cartwheel Variety Used as Fastenings—Shoulder Straps and Sleeves of Malines.

Large cartwheel rosettes made of a spiral of finely plaited silk or satin are used to fasten a wide, soft girdle at one side. Other wide silk girdles wound about the waist a couple of times fall at one side of the front finished with a deep fringe on the ends. On one lovely ball dress of taffeta the waist was composed of two girdles. One was a broad band of silver lace, the other, just as wide, and of taffeta, wrinkled over the lace one. In the center, in front, the silk was caught together and twisted once. This made the front of the girdle form a sort of bolero outline that was novel and attractive. The silver lace showed above and below the knot and more of less beyond the edges all around.

This same dress had the outer skirt caught up into pannier puffs, the skirt edged with a crystal bead lace. The underskirt showed below in a straight wide silver lace band. The shoulder straps were of malines; the little puffed sleeves which hung off the shoulders 1830 fashion also.

FASHION HINTS

Most of the new fashions suggest those of bygone days.

There will be a great wave of pompadour silks this season.

We may still have pockets in our skirts and be fashionable.

Big black insects are the sole trimming of many of the new hats.

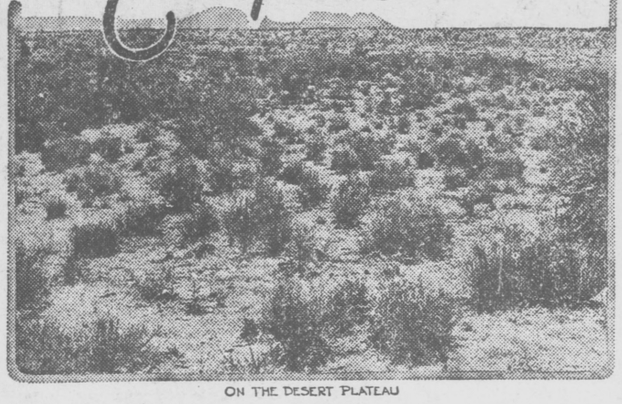
Lingerie, with a touch of Chinese embroidery, is new and very rich.

Quillings and ruffles are the quaint trimmings adopted for taffeta frocks.

The latest stockings are those of black silk with good-sized polka dots in white embroidered on them.

If you have not the time to make a handkerchief linen embroidered blouse buy the plain linen blouse and embroider it.

Reclaiming an Empire



ON THE DESERT PLATEAU

THE SHRILL whistle of the engine at the power plant at Elephant, New Mexico, echoed and re-echoed down the canyon on a recent afternoon at four o'clock. While the same whistle had made similar music innumerable times before during the last five years, its tooting that day had peculiar significance. It gave vociferous and prolonged notice that the last bucket of cement had just been placed in its proper niche in the parapet wall and the greatest storage dam in the world had been finished.

In two important essentials the Elephant Butte dam ranks all other concrete masonry storage dams of the American reclamation service, viz., cubical contents and capacity of reservoir. In the latter particular it ranks every other irrigation dam in the world. When the floods of the Rio Grande begin to drip over the spillways, the Elephant Butte reservoir will contain two-thirds more water than the combined storage of all the reservoirs for Boston and New York. There will be more water by one-third than is impounded by the $19,000,000 Assuan dam in Egypt. Spread out, the Elephant Butte storage would cover Delaware more than two feet deep. Confined in a pipe four feet in diameter, it would encircle the globe seventy times. Expressed in layman's measure, it will hold 865 billion gallons.

The material in the dam if placed on a city lot 25 by 125 would make a solid block of concrete lacking only 50 feet of being a mile high. Its weight is more than 1,100,000 tons. Transported by rail, it would require 22,906 of the largest freight cars or a train 217 miles long.

In the dam are twelve openings or passages, six for future power development, four for delivery or irrigation water, and two for sluicing purposes.

Reclaiming an Empire.

The Elephant Butte dam, while the largest, is only one of the numerous structures contemplated for the reclamation of the fertile empire which lies below it in New Mexico and Texas. Ora McDermith, the irrigation manager, thus tells about it:

"The Rio Grande project lies in the valley of the Rio Grande between San Marcial, New Mexico and Fabens, Tex. The project as proposed is for the irrigation of 160,000 acres of the rich valley lands both in New Mexico and Texas, and, by the convention between the United States and Mexico signed May 21, 1906, about 20,000 acres will be irrigated in the republic of Mexico.

"The source of water supply is the Rio Grande, which is a stream of extreme fluctuations, varying from no flow to a flow of over 30,000 cubic feet per second. It is necessary, therefore, in the efficient development of the project, to provide storage reservoirs and diversion dams for the regulation of the flow. The plans as developed consist of one large storage reservoir and at least four separate diversion and irrigation systems. The four systems are necessary on account of the topography of the irrigable lands which lie in four distinct valleys, the Palmos, the Rincon, the Mesilla and the El Paso valleys. Between these valleys the river flows through comparatively narrow gorges. Three of the diversion dams have been built and are now in use. They are the Leasburg diversion dam, the Mesilla diversion dam and the Mexican diversion dam. The Leasburg diversion dam is located at the head of the Mesilla valley in New Mexico one mile north of the site of old Fort Selden, and diverts water for use on the upper part of the Mesilla valley. This dam was the first work constructed by the reclamation service on the Rio Grande project. The Mesilla diversion dam is located near Mesilla Park, New Mexico, about the middle of the Mesilla valley, and furnishes water to lands on both sides of the river in the lower part of the Mesilla valley. This dam has just been completed. The Mexican dam is located at the upper end of the El Paso valley just above the city of El Paso, Tex. This dam was constructed a number of years ago by the Mexicans and serves to divert water both to the lands on the American side in the El Paso valley and to lands under the Acequia Madre on the Mexican side. From these diversion dams several canal systems are built.

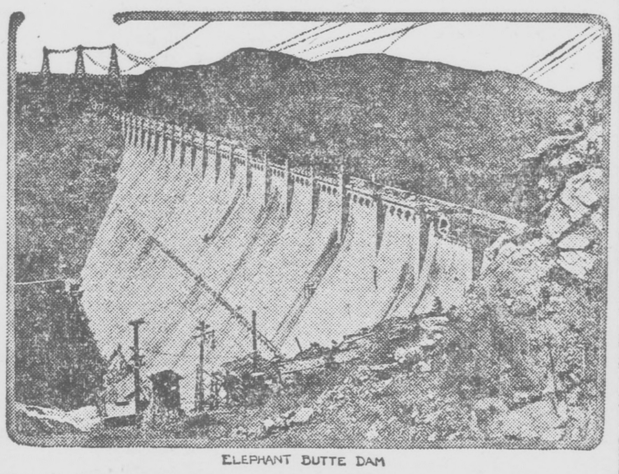
Aborigines Used Irrigation.

"Before the middle of the sixteenth century the Spanish explorers entered the valley of the Rio Grande and found in these valley Pueblo Indians cultivating the land and irrigating it by means of acequias from the river, some of which are still in use. How long these Indians had been on the ground is unknown, but even at that time they were considered old inhabitants and raised not only grain and fruits but even flowers. The descendants of these Indians and the Spaniards have continued to cultivate portions of these valleys up to the present without much change in methods.

"While the Spaniards first entered the valley from Sonora and the Gulf of California, the first attempts at colonization were made from El Paso as a base, the Spanish conquest of Mexico having extended by that time to the Rio Grande. In 1600, Paso del Norte (now called Juarez) was an important town, and records are in existenco nearly three hundred years old which refer to the Acequia Madre of Paso del Norte as being then in use.

"The present acequias in the Mesilla valley have been in use for about sixty years, but there are evidences of older canals that have been abandoned.

"The reclamation service began investigations on the Rio Grande March 1, 1903, considering especially the dam site at Elephant Butte. Elephant Butte is an extinct volcano arising from the east bank of the Rio Grande to a height of five hundred feet above the river and is so named on account of the remarkable resemblance to an elephant's head. From this butte the dam takes its name.



ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM

Ant's Prodigious Strength.

The strongest of animals in proportion to its body weight is not the bull or the elephant, but the humble and industrious ant. This fact is strikingly demonstrated by the recent observation of a Spanish entomologist. The scientist saw an ant dragging a dead grasshopper over a gravel walk. He picked up both insects and weighed them on a pair of delicate balances. He found that the body of the grasshopper weighed more than 60 times as much as that of the ant. If a man were as strong in proportion to his weight he could drag five tons after him. If a medium-sized horse were proportionately strong he could drag two freight car loads of material over rocky and irregular ground without the help of wheels.

Human Victims of Crocodile.

Villagers living near a crocodile-infested river in India protect themselves from man-eaters by fencing their bathing places with bamboo poles; but yet they are sometimes killed within these inclosures, if not devoured. The brutes are not altogether devoid of intelligence. They will enter the inclosure at night by the overland route and lie still. Sometimes they manage, by their claws, which are very powerful, to make an opening in the fence, and secure an entrance. After this they will remain quiet, and catch the first bather as soon as he enters the water. The crocodile, however, cannot carry away the body of its victim on account of the fence, and it has to risk its own life, as the villagers will try to kill it within the inclosure.

Efficiency of Human Face.

No stone-crusher ever devised possesses relatively one tithe the force of the human jaws. No nicely adjusted mechanical contrivance ever approached the precision and delicacy of the human eye, writes Dr. William P. Cunningham of New York in the Medical Record.

Find Satisfaction in Work.

All thinking men and women get the main satisfaction in life, aside from the domestic joys, out of the productive work they do.—Charles W. Eliot.

PUBLIC ROADS

CANADA TO MARDI GRAS CITY

Ribbon of Concrete, Rock and Gravel Unrolling Between Winnipeg and New Orleans.

(By FREDERICK J. WRIGHT, President of Jefferson Highway Association.)

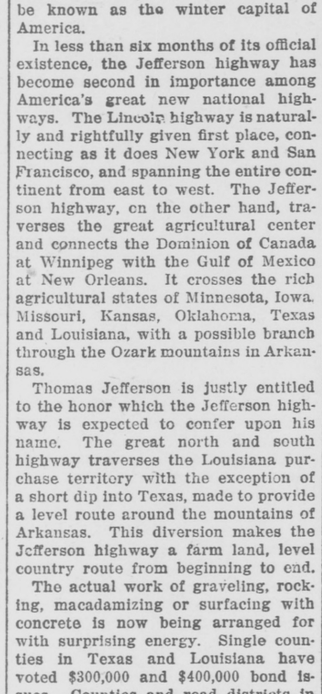
In New Orleans on November 15 and 16 of last fall, after six months of systematic agitation, more than 400 good roads enthusiasts from eleven states west of the Mississippi river met and organized the Jefferson Highway association. Now a ribbon of concrete and rock and gravel is rapidly unrolling between Winnipeg, Canada, and New Orleans, La., which latter city aspires to be known as the winter capital of America.

In less than six months of its official existence, the Jefferson highway has become second in importance among America's great new national highways. The Lincoln highway is naturally and rightfully given first place, connecting as it does New York and San Francisco, and spanning the entire continent from east to west. The Jefferson highway, on the other hand, traverses the great agricultural center and connects the Dominion of Canada at Winnipeg with the Gulf of Mexico at New Orleans. It crosses the rich agricultural states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, with a possible branch through the Ozark mountains in Arkansas.

Thomas Jefferson is justly entitled to the honor which the Jefferson highway is expected to confer upon his name. The great north and south highway traverses the Louisiana purchase territory with the exception of a short dip into Texas, made to provide a level route around the mountains of Arkansas. This diversion makes the Jefferson highway a farm land, level country route from beginning to end.

The actual work of graveling, rocking, macadamizing or surfacing with concrete is now being arranged for with surprising energy. Single counties in Texas and Louisiana have voted $300,000 and $400,000 bond issues. Counties and road districts in which it would not have been supposed that ten per cent of the voters would approve of bond issues for building roads have won their bond issues easily because of enthusiasm for the Jefferson highway.

Highways must be built on the ground as well as on paper before they



Jefferson Highway.

are satisfactory for purposes of traffic. The Jefferson highway was a dream in men's minds for a few months, then it became a highway on paper for a matter of a few weeks. Rapidly now the ribbon of gravel and rock and concrete is unrolling through Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Joplin, Muskogee, Denison, Shreveport, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, traversing the agricultural heart of America, the most broadly developed agricultural country in the world. In less than three years' time the great highway not merely ought to be but will be transferred from men's mind and from paper to the ground, a 2,000-mile, hard-surfaced, 365-day road from Winnipeg to New Orleans.

Social Advancement.

Good roads always contribute to the social advancement of the community. Town and city folks are greatly benefited, but farmers are real beneficiaries on account of the saving in time and labor in marketing farm products.

Encouragement to Birds.

Were our highways bordered with trees, we should find such feathered visitors as our bluebirds, robins, thrushes, catbirds, song sparrows, bluejays and orioles living within our view.

Level Cultivation Best.

Level cultivation is better for most crops than is ridge cultivation. Poorly drained soils are sometimes an exception to this rule as are also such crops as sweet potatoes where the vines completely cover the surface of the ground.

Threatening Rain.

When you expect to take a day's trip from home by auto, the question always comes up—will it rain? It would not come up if the roads were rain proof.

HOME TOWN HELPS

MANAGER SYSTEM IS LIKED

Has Been Given a Year's Trial in Tucson, Ariz., and Seemingly Is There to Stay.

Tucson, at the close of a year under the city manager system, is pleased with it and will continue it, though it is free to abandon it, since the system exists by a sort of understanding and not by charter. The old council system prevailed in Tucson, but it was decided before the election to give the manager system a trial for at least a year. It did not seem that under such an arrangement the system could have a fair trial. If the council should at any time divide to engage in politics, the system would go by the board. But, fortunately, the mayor and the council have earnestly assisted in making it a success. They selected a good man for manager and delegated all the power possible to him. There has been no interference with his appointing power. No pressure has been exerted upon him in favor of any applicant for a job. There has been no taint of politics in the city government, which has been the best Tucson has ever had. More has been accomplished in the last year than in any previous year.

What has happened in Tucson has happened everywhere the city manager system has been given a fair trial. Phoenix's experience of a year and a half with it has been entirely satisfactory. In the beginning there was a little jarring of the machinery, but for several months it has run smoothly and the result has been profitable in money and good government. Even more is promised for the next year.

If it should ever fall down or fail here or elsewhere, it will not be the fault of the system, but the fault of the people in failing to elect the right kind of commissioners, and the people will never commit such a fault if they remain alert to detect the first sign of political canker.—Arizona Republican.

STYLES IN FLOWER BEDS

Excellent Idea Sometimes to Get Away From the Conventional Designs So Often Seen.

Do not be afraid to get away from the conventional when making flower beds. Have beds different from those of the neighbors and different from last season's beds. Geraniums, coleus and the other old bedding favorites are good, but it is tiresome to see them everywhere. Verbenas are not bedding novelties, but might be used more generally; also petunias, abutilons, cupheas, fuchsias, balsams and ivy leaved geraniums.

A mixed foliage bed of tropical appearance can be made by the use of the following plants in such combinations as may be desired: Aspidistras, ficus in variety, crotons in variety, dracaenas, pandanus, pepperomia, palms in variety, sansevieria, echeverias, ferns, grevilla robusta, white leaved cineraria and centaurea, pyrethrum, goldenfeather, farfugium, maurandias lobelias, lantanas, cupheas. The last three named will supply a little color in red, white and blue flowers to lighten up the color of the various foliage plants. The taller plants scattered about the bed will supply shade for the smaller shade-loving plants and the ferns, which should be tucked in naturally to fill up space. The variety of colors in the foliage of dracaenas, pandanus, crotons, cineraria, centaurea and pyrethrum will contrast well, if the planting is arranged with care, and the whole will make an unusual and beautiful bed.

Support of Vines.

In furnishing support for vines that clamber over the walls of the house, do not use strips of cloth, as so many do. The cloth is good for a season only. After the vines have become large and heavy their weight will be sufficient to tear the cloth loose from the tacks that held it in place, especially after a heavy rain or in strong winds, and down will come the plant. It will be found impossible to put it back in place in anything like a satisfactory manner. For supporting large, stiff vines make use of screw-hooks, which are easily inserted in wooden walls. Turn the hooks in until there is just enough room between their points and the wall to admit of slipping the vine in.

Some vines are not adapted to this treatment. Those can be supported by using strips of leather instead of cloth. The leather should be soaked in oil for 24 hours before using, to make it pliable and water-resisting. Do not use small tacks, as these do not have sufficient hold on the wood to make them dependable. Use nails at least an inch long, with good-sized heads.

In a Clean Neighborhood.

The Chicago health department's bulletin says truly that houses in a clean, well-kept community will sell for more money, will rent more readily and to a better class of tenants than will the same kind of houses in a dirty, neglected neighborhood. Thus, "it pays in dollars and cents to keep clean."

Primitive Dyeing.

An ingenious Bath (Me.) fisherman, wishing to dye his nets, took a two-quart jar of preserved blueberries and developed a good dye, "setting" the color with a preparation from alum. The nets are now a good indigo blue.

Measures to Shut Out Pest.

Fearing the pest which destroys the mulberry tree, thereby menacing the silk industry, France has prohibited the importation of cut flowers from Italy between May 1 and November 1 each year.

DAIRYING IN WESTERN CANADA

Accompanying Industries Also Prove Highly Profitable.

The cheese industry throughout western Canada today is in a highly flourishing condition and is bound in a very short time to become much more important. The war has created a great demand for that article, and its use abroad has given it a lot of useful advertising. The article known as Canadian cheese is now sought not only by the soldier in the trenches, but by the ordinary civilian consumer, who, having used it, is quick to appreciate its value. This means that after the war there will be a demand created for it that would not otherwise have been. Up to the present the war needs have limited the local supply, but with the increased effort that is now being put forth it is hoped that this will be met. As a matter of course the prices are high, and the farmers who contribute to the cheese factories are making money.

The cheese season is now fully open and there is every prospect of an excellent year because the high price which obtained last year will undoubtedly be maintained this season. Western Canada has all the natural resources for the making of cheese, the feed and the cool nights, two things essential, and in time it is bound to become one of the finest cheese countries of the continent.

The lower foothills of Alberta, used only at the present time as ranges or for no purpose, will in time produce cheese in great quantities, and doubtless will soon equal the famous uplands of Denmark.

The cool nights mean the better keeping of milk and cream and cheese, and that is a great thing for the industry, especially when combined with possibilities of cattle feed such as exist on the long slopes from the Rockies eastward.

The hog market, which may be classed as an adjunct of farming, is an exceedingly good one, and the low cost at which the feed can be produced, coupled with the high prices realized, make this industry very profitable.

One of the first thoughts that occur to the mind of the average prospective settler is the likelihood of suitable markets. In this connection the following table will be illuminating. It is supplied by the P. Burns company, packers and exporters, of Calgary, and shows the average monthly price paid for hogs for the six years 1910 to 1915 inclusive. When one considers the low initial cost of the land and the small overhead cost of maintenance and feed, these prices challenge comparison.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
January. .	7¾	8	8	7¾		$6.71
Feb.	7¾	8½	8½	8		6.96
March. ..	7¾	8	8½	7½		7.16
April	7½	8¼	8¾	7½		8.06
May	7½	9	8½	7		8.26
June.	7	8½	8	6.85		8.30
July	7¼	8½	8	8		8.12
August ..8	8	8¾	8½	8½		7.93
Sept. 8	9½	9	8¾	7¾		8.86
Oct. 8	8½	8½	7¾	6		9.02
Nov. 7¾	9	8½	7	6½		8.36
Dec. 7¾	8½	8¼	7¼	6¼		8.70½

A farmer of Monarch, Alberta, claims the distinction of being the first in the province to sell a carload of hogs at the high price of eleven cents a pound, live weight. The sale was made a short time ago at Calgary, and at that time was a record, although prices have since gone as high as $11.12½ per hundredweight. With such prices available for hogs the farmer has a market for everything his farm produces, as there is practically no farm product which cannot be converted into good hog flesh. The uncertainty of results which attends grain farming even under most favorable conditions is removed when the settler goes in for raising hogs, beef and dairy products. With Western Canada's cheap lands, heavy crops, and climate free from diseases of stock, the stock farmer is as sure of success as anyone can be.—Advertisement.

If They Told the Truth.

"Mr. Chairman, I'm glad to say that I can't make an interesting speech, but even if I could I wouldn't waste it on so much intelligence as I see before me this evening—sitting, as you are, half dazed with food, alcohol and tobacco."

"Well, good-by, Mrs. Diamondback. I've had a dull week-end. But I expected it, anyway. One of the things we have to endure, isn't it? Hope you'll get a better cook the next time I come."

"You'd never know this was a secondhand car, would you? The engine hasn't been touched for five years, but a new coat of paint has given it a fine appearance, hasn't it? Worth $75. Sell it to you for $500."—Life.

New Cause of Delay.

"Good gracious! Wife! We'll be late for the theater! Aren't you nearly ready?" shouted the husband from the foot of the stairs.

"In a minute, dear," came back the reply.

"Does it take all this time to put your hat on?"

"Oh, I've had my hat on for a long time."

"Well, what on earth detains you?"

"I'm putting on my spats!"—Yonkers Statesman.

As a deer-hunting state Vermont now rivals Maine, with 6,000 deer killed in 1915, compared with from 8,000 to 10,000 in the Maine wilderness.

FITS, EPILEPSY, FALLING SICKNESS stopped Quickly. Fifty years of uninterrupted success of Dr. Kline's Epilepsy Medicine insured lasting results. LARGE TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. DR. KLINE COMPANY, Red Bank, N. J.—Adv.

People who never require the services of a doctor do not always live well.

Some chesty men are narrow minded.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY DISEASES

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

REFUSED TO TAKE CHANCES

Old Gentleman Had Come to Conclusion That There Was a Hoodoo on His Paying Mortgage.

When Uncle George Pence, champion teller of tales at the statehouse, was auditor of Bartholomew county some years ago, an old German in the neighborhood owed a school-fund mortgage of $80 and religiously came to the auditor's office at each interest-paying period to pay the small interest.

The records showed that the old German had owed the mortgage for more than thirty years, and he was rather well-to-do.

One day, when he appeared to pay his interest, Auditor Pence asked him why he did not pay the $80 and stop paying interest.

The old man said he had started to pay that mortgage three times in the last thirty years and that each time he had made up his mind to pay it and had started out to do it, one of his sons had died.

"I am never going to pay it now," he said, solemnly.—Indianapolis News.

RED, ROUGH, PIMPLY SKIN

Quickly Cleared by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

You may rely on these fragrant, super-creamy emollients to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better to clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of dandruff and itching and the hands of chapping and soreness.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

On Duty.

Young George sat on the top rail of a fence kicking his heels against a lower rail. Along came young Henry.

"Let's go down to the creek and have a swim," suggested Henry.

"Can't," said George. "I've been put out here to mind Aunt Sallie's and Aunt Hattie's children."

Henry looked around wonderingly. There were no children in sight.

"Where are they?" he asked.

"Blamed if I know," said George.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Too Much Imagination.

No woman is as good as some man thinks she is and no man is as bad as some women imagine he is.

Doesn't Always Show It.

Every man is supposed to know his own business, but it is often difficult to make his friends believe it.

Why not do something for your Corns, Callouses, Bunions, and Aching, Tired, Tender, Sweaty, Swollen

FEET

A hot foot bath with

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP

will relieve them at once and make life worth living. The safe and sure remedy composed of the old and reliable ingredients—Borax, Iodine, and Bran. 25c per cake at first class druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of the price by the manufacturers. THOMAS GILL SOAP CO. 711-717 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Every Woman Wants **Paxtine**

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c, all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y

Birth Stone Rings Given

$1.00 value, solid 14K Gold Shell guaranteed for 5 years, with stone for any month, simply to introduce our Jewelry Catalog. Send 12c to cover cost of Advertising and mailing.

W. L. Gross Onard Co., 2147 Arthur Ave., New York

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Produce Broker If you want a live, responsible representative in Detroit, the Best City in the Middle West, write to H. L. RICHMOND CO., Detroit, Mich.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 23-1916.

ALFALFA SOWN TO ADVANTAGE IN JULY

Fourth Crop of Alfalfa on Wisconsin Farm.

(By A. C. ARNY, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

With moisture and seed-bed conditions favorable, alfalfa may be sown to advantage in July without a nurse crop. Summer seeding may be done on summer-fallowed ground.

For summer seeding the usual procedure is to disk the ground early in spring and then to use the disk and harrow often enough to keep the land mellow and free from weeds until July. If the weeds cannot be kept down with the harrow and disk, the land may be plowed and the disking and harrowing continued. Sowing the alfalfa seed without an accompanying grain crop in July, has given better results than sowing in the same way in June or earlier.

This method has the disadvantage of requiring considerable work with no crop returns from the land for one season. However, a good stand of alfalfa is usually assured unless heavy rains, followed by hot sun and wind, come immediately after the seed is sown, and opportunity to clear the land from weeds is afforded.

A modified summer-fallow method may be used to advantage in many instances, also. In this, after the cutting of peas and oats, oats or clover, for hay, in the latter part of June or early in July, the land is plowed at once. It is then disked once every week or ten days up to the last week in July, when the alfalfa seed is sown without a nurse crop. Again, early potatoes may be dug late in July and the land thoroughly disked in preparation for seeding to alfalfa. By either of these methods a crop is secured and a good stand of alfalfa obtained unless the season be an abnormally dry one.

An early grain crop such as barley, rye, or early oats may also be removed and the land handled as outlined above. If alfalfa is sown following grain, it is important to plow very shallow, or to disk the land twice thoroughly, as soon as the grain crop is removed, so as to start the grain that has been left in the ground to growing.

Time should be taken to germinate and destroy the volunteer grain before sowing the alfalfa, so that the grain may not crowd the young alfalfa plants. This method, however, has not given such success as seeding after summer fallow or after an early hay crop has been removed.

HINTS TO ORCHARDISTS

Spray at the right time.

Distribute spray evenly.

Use correct materials in right proportions.

Avoid the use of bordeaux mixture in wet weather and lime-sulphur in hot, sunny weather.

Improve the physical condition of the tree by correct pruning. The object in pruning is to force the development of new wood through the center of the tree.

CLOVER MAKES FINE PASTURE FOR SWINE

System Outlined Which Has Worked Well With Many Hog Growers in Minnesota.

Plenty of tender, nourishing hog pasture of good quality may be had during the entire season if clover is grown, say men at the Minnesota college of agriculture. As soon as the pigs are strong enough, the brood sows with their litters may be turned into a clover field. If one-third to half of the clover is mown about June 10, the hogs will eat the young shoots that spring up and will not bother the uncut part of the field.

The rest of the field may be cut at the regular haying time. By having the pasture well stocked with pigs and calves one need not worry about taking care of the pasture for the rest of the summer. By fall the pigs ought to weigh from 50 to 80 pounds each.

This system has worked well with many hog raisers in Minnesota. In a good season, one acre of pasture will provide feed for three brood sows and their pigs. Plenty of cot room and trough room with proper feeding facilities ought to be provided in each pasture. The cots should be from 20 to 40 rods from the feeding place, so that the pigs will get out into the pasture and take plenty of exercise.

QUICKEST GAINS BY THE YOUNG PORKERS

Sow Should Be Given All Good Milk-Producing Food She Will Consume Readily.

"By feeding the young porker through the mother and later directly from the trough, he can be marketed a month earlier and return a greater profit," says Joel S. Coffey of the animal husbandry department, Ohio State university. To this end the sow should be given all the good milk-producing feed she will eat. When the pigs are a month old or younger, they should be fed skim milk in a shallow pan. Then a slop made of milk, shorts, bran and a little tankage should be given. The little pigs should be fed in a creep which shuts out the sows or other pigs. Corn can be added to the ration later. There will be no trouble from thumps if the pigs are given plenty of exercise.

Grain for Turkeys.

If breeding turkeys have access to green grass, they will not require any corn, only wheat and oats should be fed.

Contagious Abortion.

If your cows are losing their calves, have a veterinarian examine and treat them for contagious abortion.

Profit in Fall Colts.

In the hands of a real horseman a team of farm mares can produce fall colts with real profit.

INTELLIGENT CARE TO SPRING LITTER

Comfortable House With Dry Bedding, Milk in Ration With Forage Are Essential.

"With the price of hogs soaring around ten cents per pound the farmer who gives intelligent care to his spring litters of pigs can lay up a neat sum for the automobile he expects to buy," says W. H. Palmer of the agricultural extension department, Ohio State university, Columbus. He interprets intelligent care as a comfortable house with dry bedding, milk or milk and shorts ration by the third week of a pig's life, and a clean place to eat, with plenty of forage as they get older. If a little pen or creep is built near the sleeping place they can be fed when they are young and small, which prevents the young porkers from losing their "pig fat." By keeping a succession of forage crops for the pigs through the summer the ration of grain can be lessened and the profits increased.

GOOD MIXTURE FOR CHICK'S FIRST MEAL

Stale Bread, Hard-Boiled Egg and Chicken Grit Recommended by Iowa College.

For the chicks' first meal the Iowa State college poultry department recommends the following mixture: one-fifth loaf of stale bread, one hard-boiled egg, one-fifth pound chicken grit. Feed only what chicks will clean up at a time. For the second meal feed mixture, one part by weight pinhead oats, one part fine cracked dent corn, one part fine cracked wheat. The third meal should be the same as the first and so on until the bread mixture is used, which is based on a supply of 20 chicks.

USING SWEET CLOVER AS A SOIL BUILDER

It Will Produce Crop on Land So Poor That Red Clover and Alfalfa Won't Grow.

Investigations by the Iowa Agricultural college among the farmers of that state show that the common sweet clover is more than equal to the other clovers, or alfalfa, as a soil builder. It will produce a crop on land so poor that red clover and alfalfa will not grow. It is sometimes claimed that it will grow on land totally devoid of organic matter. This seems somewhat doubtful, but there is no question as to its being one of the rankest growers known on poor land.

Good Sound Advice.

Again we say: don't try too many experiments with new crops and varieties this season. Put your main dependence upon what you know that you know. This is not just a catchy phrase; it is good sound advice.

Charcoal for Turkeys.

Never attempt to go through a season without feeding or placing charcoal (chick size) where the poults can pick at it. You will be surprised at the amount of charcoal a clutch of turkeys will eat in a week's time. It's a great health promotor.

Hungry Hogs Don't Pay.

"Hunger toughens the hide of a hog," is an old saying. Possibly; a hungry hog may be good to cut up into purses, but he is no good for filling them.

The DAIRY

GOOD ADVICE FOR DAIRYMEN

Profitable Milk Producer Has Wide Sprung Ribs and Deep Abdomen—Give Bull Exercise.

A cow which will do her full duty at production will generally have wide sprung ribs and a deep abdomen to provide great capacity for the digestive organs.

The cream screw on the separator is a small thing, but a mighty important one. See that it is properly adjusted and that is does not become clogged.

The manure carrier is a necessity on the dairy farm. With this device the manure can be carried well away from the barn, and a potent source of contamination is thus removed.

The bull, though he should be confined, must be given clean surround-

Splendid Milk-Producing Type.

ings and ample room for the exercise necessary to maintain his potency.

Give the calf its meals in pails as clean and sanitary as those used in handling milk for human consumption. It pays.

Don't change the dairy cows' feed too abruptly. Digestive troubles and a consequent falling off in milk are likely to result.

The common practice of compelling the dairy heifers to shift for themselves is to be severely condemned. You can't develop good cows that way.

The best receptacles for the cream are the cans designed especially for that purpose.

Buttermilk is a valuable by-product and a profitable market for it can often be found among regular butter and egg customers.

The worn-out separator or the machine of poor make often causes enough loss in one season to more than pay for a new machine of a reputable make.

GET MOST MILK FROM HEIFER

Animal Shows Dislike for Unnecessary Noise and Delay in Diminished Quantities of Milk.

A heifer does not like unnecessary noise, or delay, and shows her dislike by diminished quantities of milk. Milking her regularly at as near the same hour night and morning as possible is important.

The first streams of milk contain many objectionable bacteria, and onto the ground is where they should go. It is poor policy to wet the hands with milk. Instead rub a little vaseline on the hands. This keeps the teats in nice condition and makes milking easy.

Of course the milker ought to be clean, kind and sympathetic. He should not sit off at a distance, but his left arm should be in close contact with the leg of the heifer so that she cannot kick. If she makes the attempt he will only get a push instead of a blow. It is necessary to do the milking quietly and in the shortest possible time, and it is important that the heifer be milked clean and dry every time, otherwise she will be injured as a milker, besides the richest and most valuable part of the milk will be lost.

PROBLEM OF PURE-BRED SIRE

One Solution Is for Several Neighbors to Club Together and Secure Needed Males.

The farmer with only a few animals can hardly afford to keep pure-bred males. Yet he cannot afford to use scrubs. One solution of the problem is for several neighbors to club together and secure the pure-bred sires needed. This will really make the cost of the pure-bred sire less to each farmer than would be the cost of scrub sires if each owned one.

AIM TO PRODUCE DRY BUTTER

Proper System of Manufacture Will Produce Article That Will Perfectly Secrete Moisture.

Aim to produce butter that is visibly dry while yet containing a percentage of moisture approaching the standard

A proper system of manufacture will produce a butter in which the moisture is in such a fine state of subdivision that it will not ooze out in transit or when the butter is cut up.

Cow Under Observation.

During the pasture season there is no better plan than to leave the cow in the pasture under observation until the calf is born.

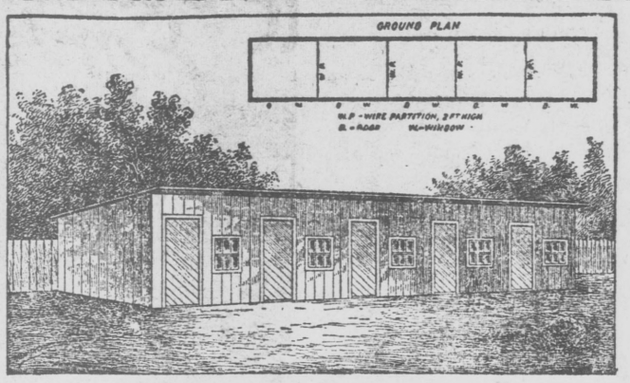
Ration for Dairy Cow.

The ration for the dairy cow should be bulky, well balanced, palatable, digestible and economical.

Produce Clean Milk.

The first step in the production of clean milk is to arrange to keep cows clean.

DUCK RAISING IS FLOURISHING INDUSTRY



Five-Pen Breeding House for Ducks.

R. W. Curtiss of Ransomville, N. Y., who raises about 30,000 ducks a year and makes big profits at the business, says it is harder manual work to raise ducks than chickens, and the business requires patience and good judgment. He selects eggs from the stronger birds and sets them in incubators and broods them until they are eight weeks old when they are fattened for market.

"Before these ducks are fattened we sort out our breeding stock at the age when the ducks are old enough so that we can tell the sexes. I go," says Mr. Curtiss, "through a large number of ducks and perhaps I might get five or ten fit to breed from out of a large flock of one hundred. That seems like a lot of work. Every time you change the feed the ducks won't eat, and if you change gradually they will probably be off their feed for two days; and just at that time we sort out the breeding stock, and it is just at the time we change the feed so that we do not lose anything.

"We handle the ducks by the neck; we never take them by the legs. We hold the duck up and look at him, and if he has a good broad breast all the way through and fairly deep keel, and broad back, and not too long a neck, and his head not too long, and if he fights a great deal and tries to get away, showing he is strong, then we will pick out that duck. He has got to be a certain weight; we do not actually weigh them because that is too much trouble.

"We take the ducks out in May and they are taken out in flocks of two hundred. We start and drive these ducks over to the pasture and in driving them we will say that we have two hundred and ten or two hundred and fifteen.

"We keep them in a large wood lot. We take lots of time driving them along, not too slow and not so slow as you would drive market ducks. We keep them moving and when we get them half way over two or three of them will break down and flap their wings, and they cannot walk. These

House for Growing Ducks.

ducks are left right where they are. It is simply the survival of the fittest, and when we get to the breeding pens there will be ducks strung all the way along where we have been driving them. It is only the ducks that have strength to walk this distance, being urged all the time, that are put in the pen. Then we go back and clean up the ones that are left and they are put into the marketing pen. It does not matter how nice a duck they are, because it is strength we are after.

"We put one hundred to two hundred ducks in a pen, and there is no shed or anything for them to run under. It is just simply a wood lot. It would be just as well to have them run in a field, provided they had some artificial shade but decidedly you have got to have some shade for ducks. If you put ducks in a hot field in the summertime there is danger. I have seen full-grown ducks get sunstruck and lie down and die.

"We feed them there for five months on light food. We do not want to fatten them. If there are any ducks that get off their feed they are taken right off; they are not kept. We keep lanterns burning in the trees on dark nights to keep them from getting scared.

"A peculiar thing about ducks is that they will run and trample on each other and jump in the corner of the pens if they get scared on a dark night. If it is a bright moonlight night we do not light the lanterns.

"The feed for these ducks is four parts bran to one part of flour and one part cornmeal and one-twentieth beef scrap. For green feed we use four parts clover. The clover should be about one-third or a little more than one-third of the entire feed. You can feed them all the green feed they will eat. A good indication is to watch their troughs, and after they have eaten their feed if they leave a little clover in the trough you know they are getting all they want, and may be a little more; and if they clean this trough up they haven't quite enough to eat. If they have too much to eat, they pick the green feed out and leave nothing but the mash, and then you know they haven't enough green feed.

"We feed them wet mash; mix it a little more moist than you do for chickens. These ducks must not be fed all they will eat, because if you do they will get in good condition. They are not to be starved, but you must keep them just a little hungry, and they will go out in this one or two acres of land and eat more or less green feed, and they will run up and down the pen and it will give them muscle.

"We keep them in this manner until they are five months old, and then we change and put them in permanent quarters. Most any kind of a building will do for a duck house. It does not require very much light, but if you want eggs all the winter you must have it warm enough so that the eggs won't get chilled. If you go through pretty often and take up the eggs they will not get chilled.

"We do not have any nests in our duck houses; we simply bed them with shavings. We did try nests, but we could not see any great benefit from them. They will dig a hole in the corner and lay the egg and cover it up and when you go through in the morning you have to be careful that you do not walk on the eggs.

"We breed from a pullet, we never breed from a yearling duck. A duck will take on fat very easily, and if you keep them over the second year they get too fat, and they will not lay as early, and the eggs are not fertile, and we cannot get good results.

"We mate one drake and five ducks. We start these in October, and as the season advances, say about the first of March, we watch the ducks, and if we see two drakes get to fighting, we catch one of them; we catch the poorest and put him in a pen by himself. Whenever we see any fighting, we take out a drake, and when there is no fighting, we leave them alone, and they balance themselves up.

"Sometimes you will find they will run for a long time and there will be no fighting; then, there will come a rain storm, and there will be puddles of water in the yard, and if you go out you will find dozens of them fighting, and they will tear each other to pieces. They will get the blood started and your five drakes will get after one and fairly eat him. I have seen it when we would not have more than one drake to ten or twelve ducks, and we would get just as good eggs as we got in the winter."

EGGS SHIPPED FOR HATCHING

Should Be Nested Deeply and Carefully Wrapped in Excelsior—Cover Basket With Cloth.

Eggs to be shipped for hatching, if packed in baskets, should be nested deeply in excelsior and each egg carefully wrapped in excelsior.

The basket may be covered with a piece of cloth which is sewed to the basket at the edges, or held in place by tacks carefully pushed in the basket, or may have its edge pushed up under the top strip of the basket, outside, with the edge of a case knife.

SETTING EGGS FROM PULLETS

As General Rule Young Fowls Are in Poor Physical Condition—Hens' Eggs Are Best.

Better hatches and stronger chicks will result by setting eggs from hens than from pullets. As a rule, pullets lay more during the winter and are poorer in physical condition at the beginning of the hatching season than are the hens, which gives rise to a larger number of small eggs and more infertile ones.

Add a little salt to the sprouted oats for a change.

RAISING FEED FOR THE FLOCK

Farm That Produces Its Own Grain Is Always Most Successful—Operating Expense Reduced.

"The poultry farm that produces its own feed or a goodly part of it is always the most successful," according to William H. Pfeifer of Allenton, Mo., "because the feed is always right at hand when needed, no drayage, no waste, the range birds seeing to the latter.

"The shattered grain does not go to feed sparrows, crows, etc., but produces chicken-meat and eggs. The droppings go back to the fields as fertilizer and the operating expense or upkeep is greatly reduced.

"Such a farm has a great advantage over the one that has to buy all its feed, hauling it over miles of rough country roads, paying dearly for the time wasted in drayage and extra handling. This in itself is important evidence of why the farmer can produce cheaper poultry and eggs than the poultryman. Those who after serious consideration decide to go into the business should bear this advice in mind."

GIVE THE HENS FAIR CHANCE

Eggs Cannot Be Expected If Fowls Are Not Cared For Properly—Cows Not Neglected.

Hens cannot lay with no care. Look at the dairyman. See how he cares for his cows. He gives them a nice warm barn, with plenty of light, good water, clean stables and plenty of good wholesome food to eat. And what do the cows do for him? They fill the milk cans to overflowing with good, pure milk. Why not give the hens the same chance?

Avoid Haphazard Methods.

Don't breed haphazardly from all the flock, but select the best specimens and make sure that all the young stock this year is from those birds.

Grain for Chicks.

When buying dry grain chick feeds, be sure that they are clean and fresh, free from mustiness and mold.

WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

IN BED MOST OF TIME

Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time." I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 133 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy."—Mrs. WM. GREEN, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy.

If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

COOK BUSTED UP THE TEA

Little Doubt as to Who Was Boss on Ranch Owned by Robert Louis Stevenson.

"A party of visitors to Saranac Lake, N. Y., went to call on Robert Louis Stevenson," says the late Dr. Edward L. Trudeau in his autobiography, recently published.

"When we knocked at the front door a voice from within called out, 'You cannot come in this way. The wood is up against the door. Go round by the kitchen.'

"So we all filed through the kitchen to the little sitting room with the big fireplace, where Mr. Stevenson received us. After a while Lloyd Osborne asked the ladies if they would have a cup of tea, and as they assented he departed for the kitchen. Soon he returned with a broad smile on his face.

"'I am sorry, but you can't have any tea; the cook scouts the idea!' And we didn't have any," Doctor Trudeau added.

After the Accident.

"Where am I?"

"In the hospital. You were knocked down by an automobile."

"What make was it?"

"A Blank-Blank—the finest car made."

"Ah, I remember—it struck me as a fine car."—Florida Times-Union.

The world's population makes use of 2,500,000 glass eyes in the course of each year.

Silence is golden, except when counterfeit.

Makes Hard Work Harder

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A Pennsylvania Case

Jeremiah Simons, 223 N. Fifth St., Allentown, Pa., says: "My back gave out and I could hardly walk. My kidneys were too frequent in action, especially at night. I lost forty pounds in weight and I had signs of inflammation of the bladder. I was almost on the point of giving up work when I got Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me."

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The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Pimples

rashes, hives, redness and skin blemishes can be quickly removed with

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Delightful in a warm bath before retiring—soothes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

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